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REGD. NO. B. 1065

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIV NO. 4 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY, 6, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

# EGYPTIAN AMBULANCE UNIT BOMBED

## Considerable Indignation Prevails At Cairo

## Protests Sent To League

## Anti-Italian Demonstration In Fayyum Province

### MORE BOMBING OF ABYSSINIAN TROOPS TO BREAK UP CONCENTRATION

ADDIS ABABA, January 4.

**A communique states the Egyptian and Ethiopian ambulance unit outside Daggahbur was bombed and machine-gunned in the morning but there were no casualties**

**The ambulance unit suffered considerable damage.—Reuter.**

CAIRO, Jan 5.

**The news of bombing of the Egyptian Red Crescent unit at Daggahbur has caused considerable indignation here, and protests have been sent to the League of Nations, by Prince Omar Toussoun and the Coptic Patriarch, pointing out that four days previously a gas bomb was dropped on the ambulance.**

**Anti-Italian student demonstrations are reported from Fayyum Province.—Reuter.**

### ANOTHER R. C. UNIT BOMBED

HARAR, Jan. 4.

It is reported that five Italian 'planes bombed a Red Cross unit to-day about a mile from Daggahbur. The unit was that formerly commanded by Dr. Hockman, of the American Hospital, who was killed when a bomb thought to be harmless suddenly exploded.

Two Egyptian doctors and two English missionaries, Mr. David Stokes and Mr. Cuthbert Dawkins, were present at Daggahbur during the raid.

Bombs were dropped and machine guns employed but, fortunately, there were no casualties.—Indian Allied News.

### Troops Bombed To Break Up Concentrations

DESSIE, Jan. 5.

Many gas bombs are reported to have been dropped by Italian planes yesterday, around Ambaalagi, south of Makale, in an attack in which four soldiers are stated to have been killed. Presumably, the Italians are trying to break up concentrations of Ethiopian troops made in this area, with a view to threatening Makale. Hundreds of bombs are also stated to have been dropped near Debratabor, about 30 miles east of Lake Tsana. Despite a dense fog Korem region was also bombed yesterday, but no damage is reported.—Reuter.

### ALLEGED ITALIAN ATROCITIES

#### Ethiopian Appeal To League For Inquiry

GENEVA, January 4.

Citing the alleged Italian atrocities the Ethiopian Government requested the League Committee of Thirteen to enquire into the methods of Italian warfare. It is not considered likely that any action will be taken there before the meeting of the League Council on January 20.—Reuter.

### IMPOSITION OF OIL SANCTIONS

#### Will Hit Scandinavian Companies

GOTHENBURG, Jan. 4.

It is understood that the Scandinavian oil tanker companies will be adversely affected in the event of the imposition of oil sanctions as 200,000 tons of Sweden Norwegian shipping chartered for oil carrying freights between the Gulf of Mexico and Italy have risen considerably.—Reuter.

### ALLEGED BREACH OF COVENANT

GENEVA, Jan. 4.

The Soviet note to the League complains to the Uruguay committee of breach of covenant in connection with rupturing of relations inasmuch as article Twelve provides that states must submit their disputes to arbitration or judicial settlement.

M. Litvinoff asks the question of "irregularity" to be placed on the Council Agenda of the meeting on Jan. 20.—Reuter.

### NEUTRALITY OF U. S.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, January 4.

France is pleased with Mr. Roosevelt's implied condemnation of Sgr. Mussolini's dictatorship asking what influence the President's message will have on Geneva oil embargo decision.

The "Temps" remarks, it affords an argument to " more sanctionists." "Journal Des Debats" declares the application of American neutrality will make the Kellogg Pact derisory and will be most advantageous for states which made war their chief industry.

### Japanese Legation At Cairo

CAIRO, Jan. 5.

The Japanese Legation was opened at Cairo to-day, Mr. Amagi, ex-Consul-General at Alexandria, is the first Japanese Minister.—Reuter.

### Foreign Ambulances Open At Addis Ababa

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 5.

Foreign ambulances are increasing. The Netherlands contingent, including six doctors, is leaving Addis Ababa for Dessie. Norwegian and Finnish ambulances are expected to arrive at the capital shortly, while a further British Red Cross unit is awaited from Gallabat on the Sudan border, and will be based at Dessie.—Reuter.

A Rome message says nothing is known in authoritative quarters about the reported bombing on Egyptian ambulance at Daggahbur.

## AUSSIES IN AMRITSAR

### Put Up 175 For 4 Against S. Punjab

### McCARTNEY RETIRES AFTER MAKING 12

AMRITSAR, Jan. 5.

(From Our Correspondent)

The Australian tourers who arrived here this morning from Calcutta, commenced their three-day fixture against the Southern Punjab, within four hours of their arrival. The match was to have started to-morrow according to the original programme, but the Australians agreed to play to-day in order to enable a Sunday to be included among the days allotted to the match, probably with an eye to helping the gates.

Ryder omitted Leather, Morrisby and Ellis and included Warne to complete his side.

THE TEAMS

The teams are:—

AUSTRALIANS: Ryder, Macartney, Hendry, Love, Bryant, Wendell Bill, Oxenham, Nagel, Mair, Alexander and Warne.

SOUTHERN PUNJAB: Yuvraj of Patiala (Capt.), Mohd. Saeed, Lalsingh, Munilal, Murawat Hussain, Gianprakash, Mazarmahood, Prithviraj, Roshanlal, Shaiq Hussain and Mohamed Ali.

Ryder won the toss and the play commenced at 11-20 Wendell Bill and Bryant opening the the bowling of Murawat and Mazar Mamood.

MURAWAT'S SURPRISE BOWLING

The wicket was perfect, and the weather was pleasantly sunny. The attendance, however, was very disappointing for a Sunday not more than a thousand being present at the start. Murawat, a medium-paced right-hander from the local college, created something of a surprise as well as rousing up some of latent enthusiasm by clean bowling, Wendell Bill and Hendry in successive overs, with the score at 21 and 25 respectively. Bowling off-breaks of accurate length, he had the batsmen guessing at least once before he beat and bowled both of them.

BOWLING CHANGES

Ryder came in at 11-45, to join Bryant, and both he and Bryant were similarly beaten by Murawat, though both were lucky not to be bowled as well. At the other end, two bowling changes were made. Mazar giving place after bowling only one over to Mohamed Ali, and then to Gian Prakash, but the batsmen played these more confidently than they seemed to play Murawat. Lalsingh caught the eye with some fine pieces of fielding near the boundary. The score at 12 noon was 44 for 2, Bryant 20 and Ryder 7, both not out.

(Details of the fall of third and fourth wickets not received).

The fact that Macartney was still batting brought out larger numbers during the recess, and when the game was resumed the attendance had at least doubled. Macartney was, however, evidently feeling the strain of his injured leg which was still painful, and he retired after 20 minutes' batting with his score at twelve to the great regret of the crowd.

Ryder and Love then continued partnership, and except on two occasions when Love was dropped by Mazhar at short-leg off Murawat, and Ryder was beaten but not bowled by the same bowler, the batsmen seemed to have established an easy mastery over the bowling.

At 2-45 p.m. the score was Ryder (not out) 74, Love (not out) 18 and Macartney (retired) 12. Total 175 for four.

### ITALIAN REPLACED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MALTA Jan. 4.

The Governor has issued a proclamation giving effect to an Ordinance whereby certain subjects hitherto taught in the Italian language in the University of Malta will in future be taught in English.

## WAZIR ALI TO CAPTAIN

### Third Indian Eleven To Meet "Aussies" At Lahore

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

The third Indian Eleven to meet the Australian touring team at Lahore has been officially announced as follows:

Wazir Ali (captain), C. K. Naidu, Yuvaraja of Patiala, Nazir Ali, Amarnath, Nissar, Baqa Jillani, Amir Elahi, Meherhomji (wicketkeeper), S. Bannerjee and Bhaya (Indore).

Reserves: Lallsingh, Masud, Salauddin (Aligarh University) Dr. Puri (Punjab University) and Roshanlal (Punjab University).

Merchant and Amarsingh were invited but declined owing to indisposition.—A. P.

### MAHATMA'S HEALTH

#### Satisfactory Improvement

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 5.

**Dr. Jivaraj Mehta of Bombay, Dr. Shahani, Civil Surgeon, Dr. Mangludkar and Dr. Mahoday examined Mahatma Gandhi today. The blood pressure was found to be 190 cystolic and 104 diostolic, thus showing satisfactory improvement.**

**The Mahatma slept to-day for two hours in the day and his general condition is good. He has been shifted from Maganwadi to Satyagrah Ashram, where admission to his room is strictly controlled by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.**

**Dr. Jivaraj Mehta left for Bombay to-day.—A. P**

### AS NATIONAL GOVT. CANDIDATE

#### Malcolm MacDonald Out To Contest Election

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Despite the fact that his candidature had been turned down by the Ross and Cromarty Unionist Association Mr. Malcolm MacDonald announced that he will contest election as a National Government candidate, will fight on Government's record of achievements and promise further achievements in the next few years.

The local Unionists' Association met to-day to reconsider its previous decision but although the Executive strongly supported him the rank and file refused to budge in the opinion. A curious feature is Mr. MacDonald had been previously invited by Liberals to stand for a seat from which the newly made peer Sir Ian MacPherson a Simonite Liberal was retiring. Mr. MacDonald waited with friends in the adjoining room while Unionists were discussing the situation.

Thirty-five at the meeting favoured inviting Mr. MacDonald to address them but 38 opposed.

### THAMES FLOODS SUBSIDING

RUGBY, Jan. 4.

There is good prospect of a relatively dry weekend throughout Britain to allow the floods to subside. The waters further receded in the upper reaches of the Thames yesterday and it is believed that the flooding of the river generally reached its peak last night. General abatement may now be looked for. Below Windsor the floods spread yesterday and the greater part of the private grounds of Windsor, Castle adjoining the river was under water last night. St. Peter's Church, Old Windsor, was flooded and to-morrow's services are being held in the mission church nearby.

Many roads in the lower Thames valley were still under water this morning.—B.O.W.

## Electing Delegates For Lucknow Session

### Brisk Voting From Early Morning

### Keenest Contest In 'A' Ward: Candidates Withdraw In 'C' Ward: Intriguing Situation In 'D' Ward: Alleged Impersonation In 'G' Ward

**Bombay Congressmen went to the Polls on Sunday to elect 21 delegates on behalf of Bombay to the next session of the Indian National Congress, who incidentally will be in charge of the Congress affairs in the Province for next year.**

**Out of the 21 four have been already declared elected unopposed, two each from E and F Wards, while six delegates were declared elected late on Sunday afternoon as the rest of the 18 candidates from C Ward withdrew.**

**Hence, out of the 18,000 Congressmen in the city, only 5,000 went to the polls to elect 11 candidates.**

VOTERS EVINCE KEEN INTEREST

**Polling booths in A, B, C, D, and G Wards were crowded with voters since an early hour of the morning, and keen interest was evinced by the people in the Congress General election, specially in view of the very eventful twelve months that are ahead.**

**Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh were among the early voters, who cast their votes. All the polling boxes were removed at night to the Congress House, where the counting of Votes commenced at 9 p.m.**

**The result of the A Ward was declared at 10 p.m. Mr. Pinto (Socialist) getting 250 votes and Mr. Brelvi (222).**

**An hour later the results of the B Ward were announced, Mr. Munshi (480) and Mr. Hatim Durbar (443) being declared elected. Miss Safia Somji getting 182.**

### 'A' Ward

KEENEST CONTEST

The candidates from A Ward are Messrs. S. A. Brelvi and F. M. Pinto (Socialist). The election booth was situated at the A Ward Congress Committee Offices, at Bazargate Street. There are about 800 Congress members in this Ward, most of whom are Karnatakis. The contest in this Ward could be stated to be the keenest, and the polling commenced immediately the Polling Officer declared that the time was up. Karnataki voters poured in, in cars to vote for Mr. Pinto. By about 11 a.m. when the polling was stopped till 2 p.m. the position of Mr. Brelvi was bad, while Mr. Pinto was far ahead. Later in the evening things improved, and Mr. Brelvi got votes from all sides. While Karnatakis voted solidly for Mr. Pinto, Mr. Brelvi got the support of other voters. When the polling was closed, both the candidates had fifty-fifty chances, though it was stated that Mr. Pinto would come out successful.

### 'B' Ward

TRIANGULAR CONTEST

In B Ward there was a triangular contest, one of the four candidates having withdrawn. The contest was between Miss Safia Somji, Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. Hatim Darbar. The Nagdevi Street, where the polling was held was crowded with voters brought by the agents of different candidates, anxious to record their vote. Early in the morning, till about 10, supporters of Mr. Darbar were pouring in, while the position of Miss Somji and Mr. Munshi was equalised by the few votes that each received. Nearing eleven o'clock, Mr. Munshi got good support. But after 2 p.m. till 3 p.m., Miss Safia managed to get out of the very poor position that she was in. But after 3, Mr. Munshi's supporters rushed to the booth, and the position at the end of the day was that Mr. Munshi and Mr. Darbar might be the successful candidates.

### 'C' Ward

Out of the 18 candidates that sent in their nominations for the six seats from C Ward, several of them withdrew their names. But there were still ten candidates, when the polling commenced, at the Mahajanwadi Hall, Kalbadevi. Since an early hour in the morning, Mr. Ratansy Chapsy was getting very good support, while Messrs. Yusuf Meherally, Nagindas Master, Manibhai Desai, Ganpatishanker Desai, and Mrs. Munshi were getting good support. Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai was not faring very well, during the first two hours of the polling. The others who received scant support were Messrs. Bimal Sharma, Panthaki, Bhanushanker Yagnik and two others.

It is stated that friends and relatives of Mr. Manibhai Desai approached him and requested him to withdraw. After two hours' consideration, Mr. Manibhai Desai, who, it was stated, was getting good support withdrew his candidature on the advice of Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai and others.

BHULABHAI'S STATEMENT

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai has issued a statement in this connection in which he states: "I have advised Sjt. Manibhai Desai to withdraw his candidature from the delegates' election in the larger interests of the Congress, and he has agreed to follow the advice, and I consider this action on his part an act of grace and duty combined".

Mr. Manibhai Desai himself thanks his supporters, voters and workers of the Ward. He further says that the thanks to them were all the more necessary in view of his withdrawal from the contest at the request of Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, made in the larger interests of the Congress and the city.

In view of the above withdrawal the other candidates, who were weak also withdrew their candidature, and the following have virtually been declared elected:—Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, Sjt. Nagindas Master, Sjt. Ratansy Chapsy, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mr. Ganpathishanker Desai and Mr. Yusuf Meherally (Socialist).

### 'D' Ward

INTRIGUING SITUATION

Lively scenes were witnessed at the Girgaum Ward polling booth at the Congress House, where six candidates are contesting for four seats. Considerable interest attaches to the elections in this ward, as all the candidates are equally qualified in the opinion of the voters, on account of their past services to the cause of the country.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. M. R. Masani, Mr S. K. Patil, Mrs. Perin D. S. Captain, Mr. P. R. Lele and Mr. Ramdas Pratap are the candidates and the position of the candidates is extremely intriguing, complicated fu... single transferable vote syst... Out of the 3,600 vote... 800 had been to the polls by ... morning and it was th... that Messrs. Patil, Mas... Nariman, stood the chance... clear suc... The po... the same ... The tota... exercised ... Ward was ...

'E' ...

The u... E Ward are ... kar and ... list), while ... dates from ... Jinabhai Jo... singhji.

'G' ...

ALLEG...

Brisk, ... marked ... Ward.

Here for four seats, seven candidates are contesting. Out of the 2,300 voters in this ward, nearly 600 came to polls by 11 a.m., Mr. Iswarbhai S. Patel, Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar, Mr. V. R. Dighe, Mr. J. R. Deo, Mr. Charles Mascarenhas, Mr. J. A. Irani and Mr. Y. G. Patil are the contestants. The first four candidates are likely to succeed.

EXCITEMENT AT CLOSING TIME

Scenes of excitement were witnessed in the G Ward, as the closing hour approached. Lorry loads of "voters" were almost dumped on the ballot clerks, while loud protests of impersonation were frequently heard.

G Ward proved to be the only black spot in an otherwise fair and straight polling which marked the elections in the city.

In this ward, nearly 1,000 voters went to the polls. And there is a change in the position of the candidates, Mr. Mascarenhas (Socialist) having improved to certainty.

RESULT OF 'A' WARD

The result of A Ward voting was announced first at 10 p.m. Mr. Pinto (Socialist) who received 250 votes to Mr. S. A. Brelvi's 222, was declared duly elected.

### Results

**10 P. M.**

A WARD (1 SEAT)

| | |
|---|---|
| **S. M. Pinto (Socialist)** | **(250)** |
| **S. A. Brelvi** | **(222)** |
| **Invalidated** | **(35)** |

**11 P. M.**

B WARD (2 SEATS)

| | |
|---|---|
| **K. M. Munshi** | **(480)** |
| **Hatim Durbar** | **(443)** |
| **Miss Safia Somji** | **(182)** |
| **M. Bhagwandas** | **(1)** |
| **Invalidated** | **(80)** |

'D' WARD (4 Seats).

(1-30 A.M.)

In the 'D' Ward Messrs. Nariman and S. K. Patil have, it is understood, secured 423 and 475 votes and will be declared duly elected. As regards the next two seats the competition is keen between Mrs. Perin Captain and Messrs Masani and Ramdas Pratap.

(2-30 A.M.)

The following two candidates have been elected, making the total of successful candidates four:—

**M. R. MASANI.**

**Mrs. PERIN CAPTAIN.**

The result of 'G' Ward will be announced to-day (Monday.)

# TABULATED ADLETS

## ONE Anna Per Word

## Minimum Re. 1.

**SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

**ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE** are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

**BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

**REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS** should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

### 8. MATRIMONIAL.

**A Muslim Widower (44 years)** belonging to a very respectable family, having a literary bent and a preference for country-life, highly-educated and a free-thinker, but not ultra-modern, wishes to communicate with a lady of culture and character with a view to marriage. Creed and nationality immaterial. No objection to widow if childless. Winsome personality and capacity for real devotion essential. Full particulars please to Box 5435 "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.

### 9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

**Wanted for European tour** attractive girls to learn Indian dancing for engagement with famous dancer on world tour. State age, height, weight and enclose photo to Box No. 5439 "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted a Civil Engineer for** Dharampur State. Apply stating qualifications, minimum pay, experience, nationality and age with testimonials to Revenue Member State Council, Dharampur State (Dist. Surat). (2406).

**Wanted a qualified Anglo-Indian** Sick Nurse in mofussil, one proficient in midwifery preferred. Apply stating age, qualifications, experience and lowest terms with and without boarding and lodging with copies of testimonials if any to Box No. 2399, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted Bombay representative** for Swarajya Newspaper, Delhi. Address Dewan Shambhu Nath Chopra, Proprietor, c/o Postmaster, Bombay. (2402).

**Wanted Editor for a Daily and** Weekly English-Gujarati. Must be conversant with East African politics. Apply stating age, qualifications and salary required. To the Proprietor, "Tanganyika Opinion", P. O. Box 455, Dar-es-Salaam, (Tanganyika Territory). (5433.)

**Wanted—Branch Secretary,** Capable and Energetic, for Equity Insurance Co., Ltd., The Mall, Lucknow, for Bombay Presidency. Apply stating experience and expectation of Business to The Bankers Syndicate, Managing Agents. (2377).

**Wanted a Gujarati Graduate for** mofussil expert at correspondence and office work, one knowing Shorthand and Typewriting preferred. Apply stating terms, qualifications, experience, age, together with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2398, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted—A high class photographer** perfect in retouching and finishing. Apply, mentioning qualifications and minimum acceptable pay, to Datta and Datta, Photographers, Jaipur (Rajputana). (5416)

**Wanted part-time bill collector,** salary Rs. 20-25, cash security Rs. 200. Apply Box No. 5423, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted an Anglo-Indian Governess** in mofussil. Apply stating age, qualifications, experience and lowest terms with and without boarding and lodging with copies of testimonials if any to Box No. 2400, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 56. EDUCATIONAL

**Dighe's New French Classes for** Matriculation and Senior Cambridge now formed; address:—Hanuman Terraces, near Pathe. (5430).

**Shorthand, Typewriting, Book**keeping! Expert tuition. Moderate fees. Success guaranteed. Join Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (5421).

### 58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

**Money Making Books! 3,000 For**mulas Rs. 3/4, 1,000 Trade secrets Re. 1/8. Gujarat Commercial Works, (6|BW) Sanand, Ahmedabad. (5431).

### 69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

**10 Monthly 16-Rupee-Instal**ments Liquidate 150-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5403.)

### 73 AGENTS WANTED

**WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS**

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balsar | Broach | Baroda |
| Borivli | Bhusaval | Dahod |
| Deolali | Dhond | Daman |
| Dhanu Road | Golvad | Karjat |
| Kasara | Lonavla | Manmad |
| Matheran | Neral | Navsari |
| Nasik | Sholapur | Virar |

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

### 118. TAILORING

**Make Money. Learn Tailoring** and cutting and be independent. Particulars with Scholarship etc., on three annas. National Technical College of India Ltd., Dadar, Bombay. (5432).

### 121. DAILY WANTS.

**Tea—Expert in Tea Business with** 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

### 124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

**For Sale—Alphonso mango gar**den on main Road near Bulsar Station, Surat District. Apply Box No. 5437, "Bombay Chronicle"

### 154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

**Sexus Paste, best Contraceptive** Jelly Complete outfit Rs. 2/12 Refill Rs. 2 Right Agency, Girgaum Bombay. (4440).

## Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch Per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion .... | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion .... | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion .... | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions .... | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

**THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LTD.**

**NOTICE**

SEALED TENDERS for construction of the proposed Cotton Exchange Building at Kalbadevi Road for the East India Cotton Association Limited are invited and will be received by the undersigned in his office upto 4 p.m. on Friday, the 17th January, 1936.

Copies of tender forms, conditions of contract and specifications can be obtained from the Association's Architects, Messrs. Sykes Patker & Divecha of 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, on payment of Rs. 20/- per copy.

By Order of the Board,
C. M. PARIKH.
Ag. Secretary.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, 2nd January, 1936.

2397

**NOTICE.**

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the erection of Buildings at Vile Parle for THE TRUSTEES, SHRI BARBHAYA VANIK BALA ORPHANAGE.

Plans and further particulars may be seen in the Office of the undersigned Tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 per copy. Closing date of tenders is 15th January, 1936.

The owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA,
Chartered Architects.
41, Hamam Street, Fort,
Bombay.

2409

**BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY**

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Stationery Articles and Drawing and Surveying materials during the year ending 28th February, 1937.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes superscribed "Tender for supply of Stationery, etc., Articles" and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant at the Head Municipal Office, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 17th January, 1936, not later than 1 P. M. (B.T.) together with a deposit prescribed for each schedule and samples of approved quality.

Tenders for each schedule will, as far as possible, be considered as a whole, but the Municipal Commissioner reserves to himself the right to split up a schedule if he thinks it necessary to do so.

Printed forms of tenders and conditions of contract can be had on payment of Re. 1 per copy at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders submitted without samples of approved quality will not be considered.

S. A. SHETE,
Dy. Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 3rd January, 1936.

2412.

## Public Notices

**AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY**

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the annual supplies will be received by the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality for the year 1936-37 ending 31st March, 1937, on or before the dates mentioned above each group.

Tenders should be addressed to the Chief Officer and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant not later than 4 p.m. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope and the No. of the Schedule and the names of the articles should clearly be stated thereon.

DATE 15-1-1936, WEDNESDAY.

| | | Earnest Money. |
|---|---|---|
| 21 | Stationary:—Carbon Papers & Ribbons | 10-0-0 |
| 22 | ,, Foolscap, Blotting and Brown Papers .. | 20-0-0 |
| 23 | C. I. Articles:—Manhole & Gully Trap Covers & Foot steps, etc. .. | 70-0-0 |
| 24 | Stone ware pipe fittings .. | 120-0-0 |
| 25 | Chlorine Gas Liquid | 85-0-0 |
| 26 | Lead Pig .. | 50-0-0 |
| 27 | Electric Lamps .. | 10-0-0 |
| 28 | Electric Goods (Accessories) .. | 10-0-0 |
| 29 | Motor Trucks, Tyres & Tubes .. | 70-0-0 |
| 30 | Motor Accessories .. | 10-0-0 |

DATE 21-1-1936, TUESDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 31 | Spare Parts for Ford & Chevrolet Motor Lorries .. | 50-0-0 |
| 32 | Ball Bearing for Motor Lorries .. | 10-0-0 |
| 33 | Lubricating Oil & Greases .. | 40-0-0 |
| 34 | Motor Oil .. | 20-0-0 |
| 35 | Packing Ordinary .. | 5-0-0 |
| 36 | ,, Special .. | 50-0-0 |
| 37 | Pesterine or Similar larvacide .. | 50-0-0 |
| 38 | Disinfectants .. | 50-0-0 |
| 39 | Cement .. | 60-0-0 |
| 40 | Cast Iron Pipes and specials, etc. .. | 425-0-0 |

DATE 25-1-1936, SATURDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 41 | Coal .. | 200-0-0 |
| 42 | Fuel Oil .. | 35-0-0 |
| 43 | Petrol in Bulk .. | 300-0-0 |
| 44 | Petrol in Cans .. | 50-0-0 |

1. The specification and the tender forms can be had from the store keeper on application on payment of Re. 1/- Tender forms will not be sent by V. P. P.

2. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time of opening the tender.

3. The Municipality reserves the right to accept the lowest or any tender or to reject any or all tenders.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT.
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Office
Dated 2-1-1936.

2407

**BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY**

NOTICE TO LOCAL DAILY NEWSPAPERS

TENDERS ARE INVITED from the Daily Newspapers printed and published in Bombay for the publication of Municipal advertisements, notifications etc., except those issued by the Schools Committee's office, during the year ending 28th February, 1937.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes superscribed "Tender for the publication of Municipal Advertisements" and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant at the Head Municipal Office Fort, Bombay on FRIDAY the 17th January, 1936, not later than 1 P. M. (B. T.) together with a deposit of Rs. 100. A copy of the Auditors' certificate as regards the circulation of the paper should be sent along with the tender.

Tender forms containing the conditions of contract can be had on payment of Re. 1 per copy at the office of the undersigned.

S. A. SHETE,
Dy. Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office
Bombay,
3rd January, 1936.

2411.

**NOTICE TO JURYMEN.**

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 6th January, 1936, at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.). Gentlemen of the Common Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 6th January, 1936, at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.)

CHUNILAL B. MEHTA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 20th December, 1935.

2349

## Public Notices

**MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY**

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Tenders for the works of retaining Maruti Temple in Case No. 67, Scheme No. 47, Guzri Bazar, including construction of shops, Sabha Mandap and Punjari's Quarters, will be received up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on Wednesday the 15th January 1936.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 to anyone deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 4th January, 1936.
2405.

**BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY**

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of firewood for cremation purposes at the Haines Road and Tank Bunder Cemeteries for one year commencing from 1st March, 1936, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on 15-1-1936, not later than 1 P. M. (B T.)

Tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay It should be endorsed "Tender for the supply of firewood."

Forms of tender will be issued to any one on payment of Rupee one by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department.
Bombay, 4th January, 1936.
2410.

## Legal Notices

**NOTICE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership hitherto carried on by (1) POPATLAL KHEMCHAND and (2) SEVANTILAL KHEMCHAND, (3) CHUNILAL KALIDAS, (4) KANTILAL MANGALCHAND and (5) BHAGUBHAI MANILAL, under the name and style of Messrs. Sevantilal Kantilal and Co., as Chemists and Druggists, at 84, Mangaldas Building, Mangaldas Road, has been by mutual consent of the partners dissolved as and from the 1st day of January, 1936. The said (1) Chunilal Kalidas, (2) Kantilal Mangalchand, (3) Bhagubhai Manilal having severed their connection with the said partnership firm, the rest of the partners, namely, (1) Popatlal Khemchand and (2) Sevantilal Khemchand will continue the said business, of Chemists and Druggists under the same name of Messrs. Sevantilal Kantilal and Co. If anybody will hereafter deal with the said (1) Chunilal Kalidas, (2) Kantilal Mangalchand and (3) Bhagubhai Manilal under the said firm name he will do so at his own risk and responsibility, and the new firm of Messrs. Sevantilal Kantilal and Co. will not be responsible for the same in any way whatsoever.

Dated this 3rd day of January, 1936.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Popatlal Khemchand and Sevantilal Khemchand.

2408


**PLAZA**

at foot of Tilak Bridge, Dadar.
TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
GEORGE ARLISS
in United Artists Super Picture
**"HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD"**



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* * * *

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BHARAT LAXMI PICTURES

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Starring:

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Direction: Sjt. PROFULLA ROY.

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**PUNJAB-KA-BETA**

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**SUPER**



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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.


## ALLEGED COERCIVE METHODS

### Congress Enquiry Committee's Letter To Etawah Officials

ETAWAH, Jan. 4.

The Enquiry Committee set up by the Provincial Congress Committee consisting of Messrs. Shri Prakash, Mohanlal Saxena and Shri Krishna Dutt Paliwal to report on the alleged coercive methods adopted by officials in the Etawah District Board elections took evidence of about 30 persons including Pandit Krishnagopal Chaudhury and others.

The Committee has addressed letters to Mr. M. C. Desai, District Magistrate, Pt. G. N. Raisna S. D. O., Etawah, Mr. S. D. Aggarwal, S.D.O., Bharthana, inviting them to record their statements if they pleased, as allegations against them had been made by witnesses.—United Press.

## NEW PROBLEMS FOR ZEMINDARS

### U. P. Satrap On Role Of New Raja Of Mahmudabad Under Reforms

MAHMUDABAD, Jan. 4.

The Governor, speaking at the "installation ceremony" of the Raja Amir Ahmad Khan of Mahmudabad, this afternoon paid a tribute to the seven trustees who had discharged their trust well and faithfully.

His Excellency particularly mentioned Sheikh Habi Bullah who was almost continuously, for some thirty years, indentified with the management of the Estate and said "The trustees have performed their trust and the Estate has now been handed over to you, a good heritage and one which carried with it great pdivileges and great responsibilities. You are well equipped for your task and you are prepared to face the future with courage that is based on understanding and with the determination to do what is right for your tenants whose welfare so largely depends upon you. You recognise the relations of mutual obligation that exist between you and the people of your estate and that spirit is the best augury for the future."

NEW PROBLEMS.

Sir Harry Haig continuing said "The India in which you will have to play your part is a very different India to that in which your father lived for the greater part of his life. If we look only at political conditions it may be said that the last generation was engaged in an effort to obtain more political power from the British Government. The problem now is rather how to use the political power that has been won. Some of the old warriors are still repeating the old war cries, but the new generation will have to face facts, I hope, with a fresh outlook. Great problems confront us. For their solution we shall depend on the character and practical ability and political judgment of those into whose hands the power will pass. Here are some who will desire revolutionary changes whether political or social or economic.

But I believe that the great majority will recognise even if only instinctively, that we inherit in the life system relationships and a material setting, cultural environment and spiritual and religious ideas which represent certain essential truths and the vast accumulation of human endeavour and human thought. It requires aujustment continually to fit these to everchanging facts of life. But those who in their impatience seek to break up the structure of life in order to build a new soon find the task of building much more difficult than the task of destroying. Whether we think the British connection through which modern India has been built up and is now sustained or of a system of great landed estates of which your own is a conspicuous example the lesson is the same. What is needed is adjustment but not destruction."

Concluding His Excellency said "You referred to the close relations and friendship which have existed in the past between the members of your family and the heads of province. I have every hope that the excellent tradition will be continued in the persons of yourself and me. It has been well said that a friend is a person who may be sincere and I look forward to relations of confidence and sincerity between us."—A. P.

## PROGRESS OF KHADI WORK IN GUNTUR

(From A Correspondent).

GUNTUR, (By Mail).

The Guntur District Khaddar Association has completed another year of useful activity with the close of the calendar year 1935.

The important figures are as follows:—

(1) Production Rs. 60,529-10-11; (2) Purchases (a) within the province Rs. 25,340-0-9, (b) outside the province Rs. 6,628-5-0; (3) Sales: (a) our depots Rs. 35,671-11-7, (b) hawkers Rs. 41,541-1-3, (c) in the province Rs. 28,468-4-6, (d) outside the province Rs. 1,850-11-0; Total Rs. 107,531-12-4; Less returns Rs. 14,058-5-9; Total net sales Rs. 93,473-6-7.

These figures compare favourably with those of the year 1934. The figures for production, purchases, and sales of that year are respectively Rs. 31,394; Rs. 16,530; Rs. 63,738.

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# A Page About Industries And Engineering

## Why Are Indian Industries Backward?

### Lack Of Proper Banking Facilities And The Shy Indian Capital

(BY M. S. SIRDAR.)

III.

Provincial departments of Industries have been in existence for some time past but owing to financial stringency, these departments have not been able to do much. The banking facilities are very much wanting in the rural areas and small towns. And even in big town there is no adequate provision for long-term finance for industrial purposes. The Imperial Bank is prohibited from financing industries under the present law. There is, moreover, little desire on the part of the Indian public to invest their money in such enterprises. The result is that enormous foreign capital has come into the country and many of the industrial enterprises are both directly and indirectly controlled by foreigners. On the other hand, many of our industries year after year cry aloud for protection but they do not make strenuous efforts to increase their own efficiency, so as to be able to stand on their own legs.

BATTLE OF ECONOMIC LIFE

Dr. P. B. Pillai has described the situation thus, (vide, "India Analysed" Vol. II P. 94):—

"The Indian cotton industry has been with us for nearly 3 generations yet it still pretends to be an infant industry and hardly any year passes without its seeking additional help from Government. It is not in such an atmosphere that the spirit of sturdy industrialism can strike root and flourish. What is, therefore, needed now even more than the protectionist policy is the creation of those circumstances and conditions in which alone the spirit of industrial effort can thrive and develop. For this we require the keenness of outlook and understanding on the part of the people enabling them to fight the battle of economic life with vim and zest and to adapt themselves to the changes which an ever changing world renders necessary; a habit of investment amongst classes who are prosperous; a class of industrial 'enterpreneurs'; big banks and financial houses; technicians of various kinds, a large population of skilled workers; and a nation politically competent to keep the mental and moral powers of the country equal to the requirements of economic progress".

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

Again as professor V. G. Kale has said in the same book (vide P. 153) "One sure indication of the development of industries in a country in modern conditions is the increase in the number of Joint Stock Companies and in the amount of capital invested in them". But what is the real position as regards such companies in our country? The number of joint stock companies working in British India but incorporated elsewhere was 517 with a paid up capital of £298401197 in 1914 whereas these companies increased to 883 with a paid up capital of £739717367 in 1929-30; whereas the corresponding figures of Joint Stock Companies registered in India including Indian states were 2545 with a paid up capital of Rs. 807881572 in 1914-15 and this number increased to 6925 with a paid up capital of Rs. 2869088970 in 1929-30. These figures will reveal the great predominance of foreign capital and enterprise in this country.

FOREIGN CAPITAL

The aggregate foreign capital is very much larger than the indigenous capital and the fact that in the case of foreign companies, the number of companies is smaller shows the more substantial capital basis and the economic power of individual foreign concerns. Although it is difficult to compute the exact amount of foreign capital in this country, there is no doubt that it is very considerable indeed. It comes by way of "loan capitals" or as "investment capital". So long as indigenous capital is not forthcoming there is no harm in borrowing from abroad. Even countries like Japan and U.S.A., although intensely nationalistic in feeling and policy, have encouraged the use of foreign capital in their countries. But as regards the investment capital which enters this country from abroad in big industrial concerns on speculative and profit-sharing basis, it is positively detrimental to the interests of this country because that means the control and the management of the industrial concern goes out of Indian hands and profits also go out of the country. It is, therefore, necessary that although external capital for hastening industrialisation is necessary, restrictions should be imposed on foreign capital coming in so as to minimise its disadvantages and maximise its advantages. Unless such restrictions are placed on foreign capital the profits will continue to go out of this country.

IDLE INDIAN FINANCE

As the late Sir Basil Blackett, the ex-Finance Member once said, there is a vast amount of infructuous capital lying in this country and before long India will be in a position not only to dispense with foreign capital but to lend to other countries a considerable surplus. The External Capital Committee also remarks that to keep out external capital Indias' own capital resources should be developed. Banking facilities must be increased and extended. Replacement of foreign by Indian capital implies that industries should not only be financed by Indians but also owned and managed by Indians.. The Indian Banking Enquiry Committees are of opinion that greater banking facilities are necessary in this country. The success of Japan and Germany in their industrial policies is due to the efficiency of their Banking systems. The Industrial Commission had recommended that the Government should give direct financial aid to certain industries of national importance. There are various ways also in which Government can help.

## ARTIFICIAL RIVERS

### Technical Marvel To Fight Furies Of Nature

Who would not like to visit the special work-shops where artificial rivers are made to order and to measure? You enter one of the most modern factories of our times, and there amidst a long row of perfectly formed cement arches wonderful, and to the newcomer mysterious, things are being done with sand and water. Out of the discharge canal of a large wooden model an imposing waterfall rushes down. Behind a glass plate with a more or less cross-section view, you see how the water shoots out under the cylindrical movement produced by a roller dam beneath the water. A square plate is placed in a quick-flowing stream, the wonderful lines of the stream are plainly visible. Behind thick glass plates, you can observe the water, formed according to various models, streaming upwards by means of siphon-pipes at the rate of 100 liter per second. What strikes the visitor most of course is the model, true to nature of a large river, be it the German Aller or the mighty Huangho, "China's great sorrow", of which the proposed arrangement is tested on the experimental models. Artificial high tides are sent down to the artificial river. The new river-bed is then marked out and measured; all this and more is done until the most favourable form for regulating the river has been found.

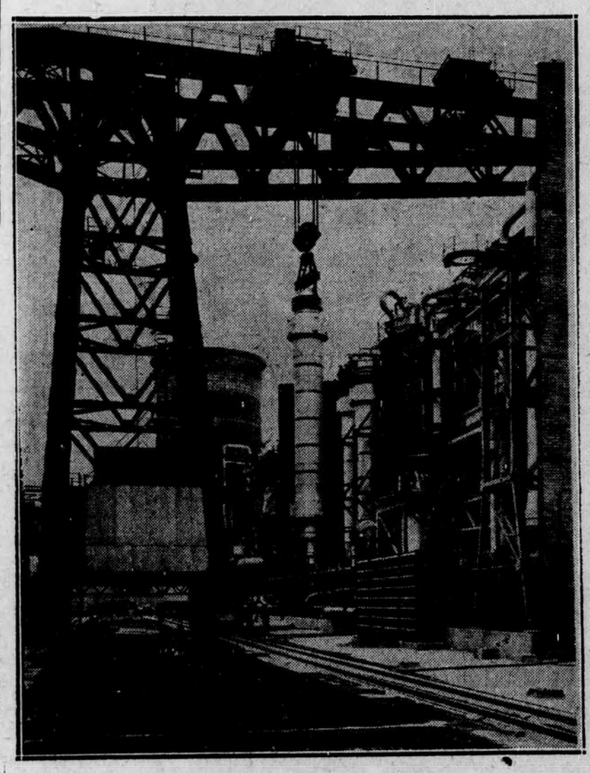
A DOUBLE AIM.

It was ten years ago that the first successful attempt was made with models in the science of substructure and hydraulics. For regulating rivers, construction of harbours, dams across valleys and water works, which have to be done with very great security and economy, this double aim can best be attained by experimenting with models. The science of hydraulics in prompting similar experiments gathered useful material for answering any scientific questions of a general character. The first hydraulic experimental institutes for the systematic execution of this work were formed in Germany. One of the most modern is the institute for substructure and hydraulics at the technical university at Hanovar, "the work-shop for artificial rivers." With our advanced technical activity in substructure and hydraulics, especially in those countries whose system of water-ways and water powers is in course of development, the great experimental possibilities of the institute were made use of. First of all special orders were given, and then experiments were made by order of the Reich Railway, Harbour Construction Offices Valley Damming Administrations, and Building Authorities in Germany. Foreign countries were also represented.

A TECHNICAL MARVEL

An idea of the technical installation of the institute can be gathered when you consider that the 2,000 liters of water per second for the purpose of experiments represents a nice quickly-flowing brook. Five electric motors, with a total capacity of 400 kw. put this quantity of water into motion. The centre of attraction in the hydraulic section is represented by gigantic "earth pressure box", a technical marvel, in which large quantities of earth are tested as to their pressure qualities. Through numerous plate-glass windows, 20 men thick, you can plainly observe, for instance, the formation of crevices within the earth-mass under the pressure of a lateral pressure-wall. Shock or percussion machines render it possible to ascertain the solidification capacity of the ground under the influence of traffic. Several measuring instruments make it possible to gauge the most varied power measurements in exact scientific units. The measuring instruments used actually on the real river and in the model experiments are gauged behind the trawler in the 120 metre long tug-channel. Through the rapid movement of the tug, the various flows of current are easily shown. As will be seen from the foregoing, we have here a contrivance as gigantic as it is beautiful, and it will be admitted that it must be something very special which enables us to command a river from anywhere we like, and after numerous tests make a new bed for it.

PETROL FROM COAL



A view of the I. C. I. plant at Billingham. A Titan crane is lifting the converter into position.

## EXTRACTING PETROL FROM COAL

### How The Astounding Marvel Is Achieved At Billingham Hydrogenation Plant

The opening of the coal hydrogenation petrol plant of Imperial Chemical Industries at Billingham-on-Tees recently is one of the most important industrial events that has taken place in the United Kingdom for many years. It marks the start of a completely new industry.

The following is the description given in the brochure which was compiled for the opening:

The hydrogenation process is a revolution in fuel technology. The hydrogenation of coal is a self-contained process as the only raw materials are coal and water, and, if desired, petrol can be the sole end product.

Flexibility is a valuable feature as tars and petroleum can be treated and the conditions arranged to give fuel oil, diesel oil, petrol and liquefiable hydrocarbon gases such as propane and butane. Hydrogenation makes it technically possible to render this country independent of imported oil supplies (with the exception, at present, of lubricating oil). It is a great technical advantage to operate in units of a size comparable with those in the Billingham plant, because of the complicated nature of the process. Although the unit size is large and the capital cost correspondingly high, this cost compares favourably with that of other methods of making oil from coal, when calculated on the basis of liquid fuel output. The Billingham plant makes only four per cent. of the country's consumption of petrol, but its output is nearly as large as that of all the other home sources of motor spirit from coal added together, such as benzol from gasworks and coke ovens, low temperature carbonisation and so on.

CHEMISTRY OF THE PROCESS.

Petrol contains 85 per cent. carbon and 15 per cent. hydrogen, whereas in coal 85 parts of carbon are associated with only 5 parts of hydrogen. In the hydrogenation process coal is treated under pressure with hydrogen, so that solid coal is transformed nearly quantitatively into petrol and gaseous hydro-carbons. The yield of petrol is between 60 and 70 per cent. by weight. Low temperature tar and creosote oil contain between 85 per cent. and 90 per cent. of carbon and between 7 and 8 per cent. of hydrogen. They can be hydrogenated into petrol with a yield of between 80 and 90 per cent.

The hydrogen is made by the decomposition of steam by means either of coke or the residual hydrocarbon gases from the process.

OTHER PLANTS.

The present Billingham plant is

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 3)

## Coir Industry In The Kanara District

### A Village Craft That Has Much Scope For Development And Expansion

(BY S. K. KALLAPUR.)

Coir is made by ramming or beating cocanut husks after subjecting them to the action of sand, clay and brine for a continuous period varying from one year to three years.

Coir is used for a large number of purposes. It is used for making cushions for seats and backs on railway carriages or motor cars. It is spun into yarns or cords; and by twisting a number of the latter, ropes and riggings are manufactured. The yarns receive colours readily and retain them without the agency of mordants. They can be woven into mattings or mattresses, which can be tastefully ornamented with designs in colours. The mattings or mattresses thus ornamented, are extensively used for carpeting floors; they are rapidly superseding carpets on account of their cheapness, durability and the ease with which they can be washed.

MANY USES

Coir can also be used for a number of minor purposes, such as the making of brushes, dusters, etc. In Cochin, nearly all the operations which bring about the change from husks into ropes or mattresses as the case may be, are carried on in factories with the help of power-driven machines. In this district however, the industry is confined to a few village homes, and is limited to the production of raw coir for exporting to Bombay, or yarns for exporting to the District of Dharwar, after the local demands are satisfied.

The demands for these products is good. And it enables a few hundred villagers in these parts to earn a daily income an anna or so in the off season. In the busy season, the industry does not present temptations to the villagers, as by plying boats, or by fishing or by attending to agricultural operations, they earn or hope to earn a better income.

PROCESS EXPLAINED

The necessity of clay and brine during the long period of treatment requires a riverside within a short distance of the sea. Husks peeled from cocoanuts grown within a short distance of such sites are conveyed to them. But in areas less favoured by nature, they are used as fuel, as the conveyancing charges become prohibitive.

Pits about three feet in depth, are dug in the beds of tidal rivers or creeks. The husks are deposited in them and are covered with mud. They are removed when the fibres, which are the important constituents of the husks become thoroughly detached from one another. They are then rammed with wooden rammers 1 lb. or 1 1/2 lbs. in weight. This softens the fibres besides bringing about their complete severance. This is Coir. After being allowed to dry for three or four hours, it is tied into bundles and sold, after retaining as much as the coir-maker hopes to be able to spin in his household, during the year.

The present rate of coir is Rs. 15 a khandy of 20 mds. a md. being of 28 lbs. Nearly a thousand husks yield 8 mds. of coir.

COIR YARN

The yarn is made by twisting the coir between the palms of the hands. Nearly a fourth part of the coir is wasted in this process. This, as also the other constitutents of the husks which are not used for the production of coir, make excellent manure for cocoanut plants.

The usual diameter of the yarns produced in these parts is 1/8ths of an inch. The yarn is then rolled up in bundles of 100 [illegible] digis The mundigi is the unit of length to the coirmaker. It is 33 feet. This unit has been probably chosen as an average cocoanut husk yields. fibre, which can be spun into this length. A bundle of yarns fetches a price of Re. 1. About 160 mundigis weigh 1 maund.

The women usually do the spinning. The men attend to the rest of the operations. The coir-maker himself, with the assistance of the inmates of his house does it all. Hired labour is also availed of, though sparingly.

The present price of husks is Rs. 2/ a thousand, at the plantations. The cost of conveying them to the scene of operation comes to as 8/100) husks. When hired labour is availed of, as 8 are paid for digging pits, depositing and covering 1000 husks. Their removal from the pits after the close of the treatment costs as 5 a 1000. An average worker beats 350 husks in a day. The wages for beating 1000 husks is Rs. 1/8

WAGES AND PROFIT

The women spin coir during their spare time. an expert spins about 35 mundigis in a day. But the average is 30. The wages are one pie for 2 mundigis.

COIR

Cost price of 1,000

| | Rs. | As. | Ps. |
|---|---|---|---|
| husks ..... ..... ..... | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Digging pits, depositing, and covering ..... ..... | 0 | 8 | 0 |

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 2)

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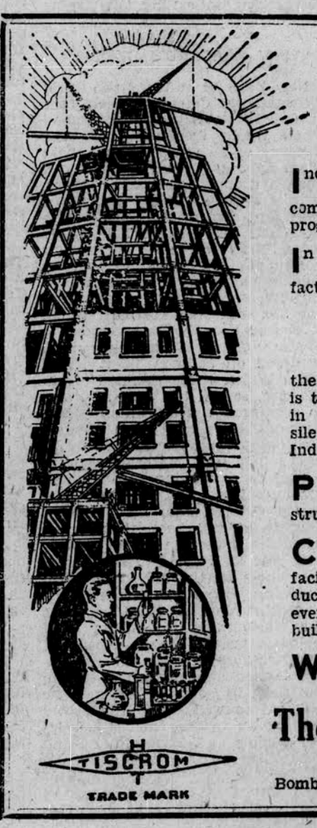


PROGRESS

Industrial research is the modern analogue of Aladdin's Lamp. The Research Laboratory in modern industries has come to be regarded as the pathway to limitless discovery, progress and service.

In no other field of India's industrial production does scientific research occupy as dominant a place as in the manufacture of Tata Steel.

TISCROM

the registered trade name which Tata high tensile steel bears, is the crowning achievement of elaborate research undertaken in our Research Laboratory for the development of high tensile structural steel from indigenous basic materials to suit Indian conditions and requirements.

Production of TISCROM on a commercial scale by us renders India independent of foreign supply of high tensile structural steel.

Consistent with our progressive policy of serving the interests of the country we now offer our large modern plant facilities, organization and accumulated experience for the production of TISCROM quality high tensile structural steel for every purpose and requirement of Indian constructional and building industry.

We solicit enquiries and shall be glad to furnish full particulars on application to our Sales Department.

The TATA IRON & STEEL Co., Ltd.

100, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Bombay Office:—24, Bruce Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

*London Sports Letter*

# Indian Cricketers To Be World Beaters?

## BILL HITCH SPEAKS OUT

## Novel Suggestion To End War!

(From Our Sports Correspondent.)
LONDON, Dec. 24.

Let me forget the 200-mile fog in London on the eve of the Christmas and begin this letter by discussing cricket. I am tempted to do so in view of the surprise defeat of M. C. C. in their first match in New Zealand yesterday. It is a freak result in asmuch as the tourists lost by only fourteen runs in spite of their splendid lead in the first innings. They collapsed in the second innings in a remarkable fashion. In Australia, however, the side has given evidence of high batting efficiency. Yet they have now been, in yesterday's match, put out for 163 and 130—not by New Zealand but by Wellington only. New Zealand wickets are vastly different from Australian; this one had a soaking and then dried. M. C. C. may be excused—this once. E. D. Blundell, who in all took eight for 79, is no stranger in England. In 1928 he was given his Blue at Cambridge after capturing six Notts wickets for 51. As a Freshman he played against his own University for the New Zealand touring side. He bowls medium fast and plays special havoc with a slower ball that comes without any perceptible change of run or delivery.

DON BRADMAN IN FORM

In the meanwhile there is a report that Don Bradman is back in the cricket news with a brilliant century in his first Sheffield Shield match for his new State, South Australia. Giving his innings added sting is the fact that it was made against his former colleagues, New South Wales. I find "Don" has changed his position in the field. As captain of his new club he is playing at silly-point, where he has already made some exceptionally brilliant catches. The new l.-b.-w. rule has given him oppotunities he otherwise might not have had.

Like Bradman, C. L. Badcock is also in the news this week. His indiscreet admirers called this young hopeful "the Tasmanian Bradman." He seems to have survived it, unlike dozens of local "Trumpers", whose careers before the War were ruined by a vain attempt to live up to the original by hitting swervers for six and glancing fast workers off the middle stump. It is clear that Badcock is made of sterner stuff. His brilliant performances against visiting Tests teams at the age of 18 proved that he had the big-match temperament. Now, in Adeleaid, he he sure to gain the experiense that no Tasmanian can hope for as long as he stays at home.

This incidentally reminds me of the common knowledge that many a great and ambitious cricketer has been lost to the State because the Mainland called with its Sheffield Shield matches, and chances of inclusion in Tests. MacDonald is a notable instance, and, in more recent years, Nash. Half a dozen other Tasmanians—K. E. Watt, E. A. Windsor (both brilliant all-rounders), and R. J. Hawson, for example—would have made their names in the highest class if regular opportunities had come their way. True, Eady, K. E. Burn, and (going back to the beginnings of Tests), Tom Kendall and G. H. Bailey, were picked to play for Australia while still resident in the island. Kendall, a compositor on a Hobart newspaper, was described by W. G. Grace as "as nasty a left-hander as one could wish to meet." And W. G. was not a bad judge.

INDIAN CRICKETERS WATCHED

Because I have opened my letter by referring to the cricket activities in far-off places like Australia and New Zealand, it should not be presumed that cricketing circles in this country are not keeping a vigilant eye on the performances of Indian cricketers in India against the Australians. Sports correspondents of British newspapers are doing their job faithfully of acquainting their readers of the progress made by various cricketers who visited this country in 1932. For instance, only the other day Bill Hitch, in protesting that he is not so bad as he looks in one of the popular London dailies writes from Begampet in the Deccan that "the natives, with their priceless gifts of eye and supple wrists, will be world-beaters when the expert coaching is on a broader scale. It is only their footwork which is wrong. They will go across with their right foot. I have got literally to peg them down." Then Bill assures us that there will be at least five new players in England in the summer whom Englishmen will like, and who are certain to give them all the practice they need for the Australian trip which follows the Indian tour. He names Merchant as the soundest bat in India, Mustaq Ali (left-hand bowler and right-hand bat), one to watch specially and picks Baqua Jilani as their star medium-pacer. "Nissar has lost none of his pace and has gained in accuracy since you saw him last. Nayudu is on the top note, and you know how good Amar Singh can be". concludes Bill Hitch.

WAY TO END WAR!

A cricket topic can never be complete in these days of warfare and my present one cannot be exception to the recently accepted rule. The other day during the presentation of the Sir Walter Lawrence Trophy for the fastest century to Harold Gimblett, someone remarked "If England, Abyssinia and Italy could play cricket together there would be no war or talk of war." Dear old Douglas Jardine could not digest this suggestion and out came the former England captain with a rejoinder "from my own experience, I should say cricket at the present time is a very good substitute for war." Jardine can talk this since Australia has resumed the "body-line" bowling brawl which everybody was trying to forget. Only a year before the next England side will visit Australia for the next Test series, and while this winter's M. C. C. team were still in the country, George Hele, who was one of the umpires in the Test matches which caused the brawl three years ago, had made an attack on Jardine, Larwood, and—English sportsmanship.

In sipte of the M. C. C. denial that the England bowling was unfair during the 1932-33 Tests, Hele declares that Larwood bowled "at the body" with his Captain's approval, and that if any Australian batsman had appealed to the umpires, "I would have told Jardine that he had to stop this form of attack." He protests against the Australians being called "Squealers." "Not one of them squealed when they were battered to make a Jardine holiday." "Body-line" was "devised", says Hele, to curb Bradman's run-getting, but he contradicts himself when he admits that this form of attack "had never been exploited in all its fury before." "It only needed one or two venturesome spirits", adds Hele, "to hope over the fence and Jardine and Larwood would have been engulfed in a surging sea of bitterly angry spectators."

So the latest Australian voice continues as enthusiastically as that of Jardine's belief in the game of cricket as a good substitute for war. But what I am amused most is the suggestion that it was not Jardine who introduced "body-line" bowling. The credit for this great discovery goes to the Indian skipper, C. K. Naidu, who led the Indian attack in the first Test match of 1932. It is pointed out that by adopting body-line bowling Naidu was able to send back to the pavilion three of England's first batsmen for a paltry total of 19. Of course, Nissar skuttled the stumps and the victims included Sutcliffe and Holmes.

WOMAN CRICKETER'S RECORD

Ah, this week, a young Australian woman cricketer, has also been in the news. She is Miss Peggy Antonio, who has been breaking records in Melbourne. Only 18, she has shown remarkable stamina, and in addition to getting a century, completed the day by taking six wickets for 16. Her innings of 134 not out beats the previous Australian record by one run, set out more than 20 years ago by Miss Rita McGregor, a member of the first Victorian Women's Cricket Association. But how many of your readers know that Miss Antonio has earned name? She is known as "Girl Grimmett", for she has excellent command over the googly, as British tourist women will remember. Incidentally, her score of 134 not out is by no means a world's record. Miss Mabel Bryant known as the W. G. Grace of women's cricket, in one match, I find from statistics, at Eastbourne scored 224 not out and took 10 wickets. Another innings claimed as a record was set out by Miss Betty Archdale, of Seal, Sevennoaks, Kent, who in 1931 scored 160 not out in less than an hour and a half.

We used to talk of "lucky" Arsenal. A new phrase will have to be coined for Highbury. They are not getting too many smiles from Fortune these days. To have their second successive home match postponed was the worst of bad luck. When League games are staged in mid-week, attendances are never comparable with Saturday fixtures, Arsenal's Saturday match with Middlesborough, for instance, would probably have drawn a gate of from 45,000 to 50,000. Playing it on Monday caused a drop to 20,000. It may be the same with the Bolton game. The general opinion at Highbury was that the postponement of the match was a drastic step. I have seen League games and Cup-ties in much worse conditions. I can recall several matches being played on snow-bound pitches, with the lines marked out in red. However, the decision rests with the referee only, and if Mr. Pinckston considered that the pitch was dangerous to players, he did the right thing in calling the game off.

NEW ZEALAND'S DEFEAT

New Zealand suffered the first international defeat of their tour at Cardiff on Saturday afternoon when Wales, inspired by the memory of 30 years ago, beat them by 2 goals and a try to a goal, a dropped goal and a try. It was a remarkable game, a dour and somewhat unattractive first half being succeeded by a second half which produced 22 points and which, because of its quickly changing fortunes, was a thrilling spectacle as anything one has seen on a football field. It roused the 50,000 spectators to a state of excitement which bordered on boiling point and when Wales, three minutes from the end, scored the final try, and so recovered a lead which had been unluckily lost eight minutes previously, pandemonium broke loose. The last two minutes were played to a swelling full-throated accompaniment. Twice in this period Gilbert, who had played grandly at full back throughout, tried the desperate remedy of long and lofty kicks ahead, with the whole of the All-Black team swooping down upon the ball like a pack of hounds in full cry. But the Welsh backs stood firm and so one had the final memory of their captain, Claude Davey, being carried shoulder high from the field, by some of the men he had led so well, while the crowd surging on to the enclosure, seized Wooller and Idwal Rees and bore them aloft to the exit in a massed triumphal progress. Wooller, more than anyone deserved the implied compliment of this perilous elavation. For 35 minutes of the first he had, because a singularly unwise selection committee placed him there, been playing on the left wing. But after New Zealand had scored their first try Davey brought Wooller into the centre, with Idwal Rees on the wing, and from that moment the Welsh attack was electrified. Twice did Wooller carve his way, through the middle of the All-Blacks' defence and build up, tries, which, save for the actual scoring, owed everything to him. The efforts stamped him, if, indeed that were necessary, as the greatest match-winning centre in the game on Saturday.

STRENUOUS X'MAS PROGRAMME

Sportsmenwomen have arranged strenuous Christmas programme. Athletes have revived their Boxing Day walking race round Battersea Park. This classic was dropped last year, but this time it is to be a bigger than ever. London Olympiades have turned it into an open event, and 16 girls, from various London clubs, will face the starter. Once round the track, then a race on the road, and a grand finishing lap round the track again—two and a quarter miles! Much better than stewing over a fire! But the river girl, new style, thinks Boxing Day an excellent time for disporting herself on the Thames. There are women's "fours" in the Richmond Charity Regatta. J. H. Taylor's daughter, Phyllis, refuses to follow in her father's golfing footsteps, and prefers rowing. She is stroking the Isleworth crew. Ministry of Labour and "Helen Smith" are two more of the good crews in this race. In the meanwhile at Hammersmith there is a race for eights. Members of club that cannot make up a whole crew are combining. The two Hammersmith clubs, Furnivall and Lyons, are pulling together and there is another crew from Barnes.

And, after Christmas women hockey players will be busy with their tournaments. The five territories each spend a week under the eyes of the selection committees, paying matches and discussing the choosing of teams to represent the North-South, East, West and Midlands. North at Scarborough and Midlands at Ramsgate open their games on January 1 and their special general meeting on January 3 includes a talk on club coaching. This is the only time in the year that all the counties have an opportunity to meet.

## SCIENTIST'S KEY TO WORLD PEACE

### Right Use Of Waste Materials Will Eliminate Strife, Says Dr. Fowler

(From Our Correspondent)
INDORE, Jan. 5.

The prodigality of mankind in exploiting nature's bounties while neglecting the conservation of substances necessary for their continuance was referred to by Mr. F. K. Jackson, Director, Plant Institute, in his paper read at the joint meeting of the Sections of Agriculture and Medical and Veterinary research when the making of humus from agricultural and habitation wastes and its application was discussed. If the populations go on increasing continued Mr. Jackson more food must be grown on suitable land surface.

STOP THIS WASTE.

Stressing the need for better quality of food Mr. Jackson observed that malnutrition was the main cause of disease and senseless dissipation of organic matter the source of humus, essential to soil fertility was to be discouraged.

The Director emphasised the value of making natural humic manure from field and habitation wastes and drew the attention of agriculture and veterinary departments to the vital importance of the matter.

Concluding the speaker elaborated the utility of Indore process specially designed to suit the needs of the ordinary ryot in India.

Dr. Gilbert Fowler in his paper summarized the results of numerous modern researches and said that the compost valued for centuries by the farmers of the East was still as necessary as ever if the results of the modern science of Genetics and vegetable and Animal Husbandry were to be developed to the best advantage.

Ultimately it appeared that the food supply of the world and consequently the issues of peace or war depended on the right utilisation of the waste materials of vegetable and animal life added, Dr. Fowler.

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Khan Sahib Gulama Akbar, Inspector of Bagdadi Police has been awarded the King's medal for bravery.

# PARKS MAKES TWO CENTURIES

### M.C.C. Scores 489 In First Innings Against Southland

(Special Cable)
INVERCARGILL, Jan. 4.

The M.C.C. scored 489 in the first innings against Southland. Parks scored 201 in 284 minutes hitting three sixes and 19 fours in a chanceless allround innings. Holmes scored 100 in 75 minutes hitting four sixes and 12 fours and played a chancy innings. Langridge scored 118 hitting one six and 12 fours. McGowan took five wickets for 96. runs.

Southland nil for nil at the close.

## S. AFRICA SKITTLED OUT FOR 182

### Australia Wins By Innings And 78 Runs

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
CAPETOWN, Jan. 4.

On resumption of the third day's play in the third test match between South Africa and Australia South Africa were all out for 182. Australia thus winning by an innings and 78 runs.

Wade and Seidle the overnight not-outs opened the innings but Wade was dismissed for l-b-w off Fleetwood Smith when he had scored 31. Seidle stayed at the wicket for 98 minutes to gather his 59 which included seven fours.

The first wicket partnership yielded 87 runs.

Australians were able to dismiss the rest batsmen cheaply.

## *Bramley Beat Barrow*

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Jan. 4.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union rules:—

Acton and Willesdon 23, Rochdale nil; Batley 7, Streatham 6; Bradford 35, Leigh 10; Bramley 20, Barrow 13; Castleford 15, Huddersfield 14; Halifax 7, Broughton 7; Hull Kingstone Rovers 14, Featherstone 7; Hunslet 21, Dewsbury 4; Keighley 17, Liverpool 12; Oldham 10, Helens 2; Salford 8, York nil; St. Helens Recreation 7, Swinton nil; Wakefield Trinity nil, Hull 5; Warrington 5, Leeds 3; Widnes 8 and Wigan 7.

## POLICE BAN ON HINDI DRAMA

### Licence For Enactment Of "Mewad Patan" Refused

A sensation was caused on Saturday night, when 500 visitors to the Dhuru Hall, Dadar, were informed that the Hindi drama, "Mewad Patan," which was to be enacted in the hall, was banned by the police, on the ground that the necessary licence for such a performance was not obtained by the organisers.

The drama along with other musical items formed part of the programme arranged to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Congress, by the G Ward District Congress Committee, and was to have been staged by the teachers and students of the Free Hindi classes conducted by the Ward Congress Committee, at Dadar.

On Saturday evening, Mr. V. R. Dighe one of the Organisers, was sent for by the Mahim police and was informed by Inspector Raymond, that unless he obtained a licence for the performance, it could not take place.

Mr. Dighe who was all along under the impression that such a licence was not needed, made last minute attempts to secure the necessary permission, but without success.

The audience went away disappointed.

It is understood, however, that the organisers have not given up the attempt to see through the last item of the Jubilee programme and are seeking for a licence in a day or two. It is stated, the test of the drama is to be reviewed by the Special Branch of the Bombay Police, who will then recommend for a licence, if they do not find it objectionable and the licence will be issued by the sectional police.

## *MORE GIRLS' SCHOOLS IN JAPAN*

### *Woman Professor Explains New Educational Ideals*

SANTINIKETAN, (By Mail.)

Dr. Mrs. T. Woda Kora, Professor of the Japanese Women's University and a prominent leader of the New Living Movement of Japan, arrived here with a friend Mr. Masu, a reputed musician of Japan who has joined Visva-Bharati to study Indian music. A disciple of Dr. Tagore as she calls herself, Dr. Kora took a great part in organising the public reception to the Poet when he was in Japan in 1916 and has always helped many institutions in Japan to propagate the Poet's ideals in the Far East.

Asked about the aims and activities of the New Living Movements in Japan she said that its primary object was to render social service to the rural population of Japan by elevating them to a happy and independent condition through the co-operative system.

"Women's movement in Japan is rapidly progressing" she said. "For the last 15 years we have been fighting for franchise the absence of which, however, is not a great hindrance to our social work. Japan has to-day a greater number of high schools for girls than for boys who take to special vocational courses earlier in life than the girls. We have about 1,800 high schools for girls with an average of 750 pupils in each against about 1,200 for boys with almost the same average. Still, the tendency in modern Japanese women is more towards some kind of professional training than the mere academic. Medicine, pharmacy, technology and law are also some of the lines which are attracting Japanese women now. We expect to have women lawyers early next year whose main work will at the beginning be to defend women's cases, and to look after the legal rights and interests of the womanhood of Japan.

"New Education Fellowship, that International Organisation with centres all over the world, has also its influence on the minds of the modern workers for educational reconstruction in Japan. New educational ideals have infused new life into our educational efforts, and we have been able to persuade many of our leading people to lend their support to our movement for renewing our educational system according to those ideals. The Denmark Section of the New Education Fellowship, and that of Germany which works on remarkable sociological lines have helped much in popularising those ideals in Japan. In short, Japan is strenuously striving to renew her destiny in a way which is really admirable."—United Press.

*League Football*

# Aston Villa Stage New Year Revival

## Trounce Portsmouth After Promising Display

### CHARLTON GAIN LEADERSHIP IN SECOND DIVISION

LONDON, January 4.

Aston Villa's 30,000 sterling worth players staged a magnificent New Year revival, followed up a sensational victory against Sunderland and to-day delighted 30,000 spectators who watched them defeat Portsmouth after a most promising display.

Astley scored twice within a few minutes after consistent raids. Portsmouth later improved and Worral reduced lead from a scramble in front of the goalmouth before the interval when Villa led, two-one.

In the second half Bagley equalised but Houghton scored for Villa from penalty within a few minutes and he again scored from penalty before finish

SUNDERLAND RECOVERS

Sunderland recovered from their midweek shock and built up a commanding lead in the League.

Forty-five thousand were treated to thrilling goal line clearances. There was no scoring however before the interval. On resumption, without Clarke Sunderland goal had narrow escapes but Sunderland scored through Carter the only goal of the match at sixty-fifth minute when Manchester had Donnelly and McCulloch injured on wings.

SURPRISE FOR HUDDERSFIELD

Brentford surprised Huddersfield to-day when they drew their match with two goals all. The attendence numbered 15,000. McCulloch netted at thirty-first minute against the run of play enabling Brentford lead at the interval one-nil. Luke equalised nine minutes after re-start. Montford added another from penalty but Fletcher equalised for Brentford from a free kick.

Mighty Arsenal had a lean period on the home ground before 45,000 who were treated with excellent football. Hibbs, the Birmingham goalie was in great form. Arsenal crowded on pressure and Drake scored four minutes before the arrival. Jones headed as an equaliser for Birmingham three minutes after resumption after which Arsenal forwards held until a desperate finish wherein they were peppered by Hibbs.

CHARLTON'S VICTORY

Charlton by their victory over Doncaster to-day gained leadership in the second division of the League. Wilkinson netted a goal in the first half and Robinson and Prior increased a goal each in the second half. Doncaster played a defensive game but Charlton exhibited excellent allround display.

Neal's goal for Southampton off the last kick in the first half robbed Leicester of its retaining leadership in the second division after having most of the game in their favour.

SURPRISE FOR NEWCASTLE

Before a crowd of 36,000 Tottenham surprised Newcastle to-day with forty-one victory. Morrison headed in the fifth minute and seven minutes later, Evans increased the lead. Newcastle attacked strongly but Londoners' defence was solid. After change over, Bell added for Tottenham. Bott took advantage of the defensive blunder and reduced the lead but Evans restored lead four minutes before finish.

Boyds shot from close-quarters five minutes before the interval after Southend had the better of the game and enabled Luton to retain leadership of the third division in the Southern Section.

SNAPGOAL FOR CARDIFF.

Keating scored a snapgoal for Cardiff against Reading but Paterson equalised and three minutes later, fielding increased in the first half. McMahon and Paterson increased the lead for Reading in the second half.—Reuter's Special.

## *LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS*

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The following are the League Football results:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 1, Birmingham 1; Astonvilla 4, Portsmouth 2; Blackburn nil, Leeds United 3; Bolton nil, Derby 2; Chelsea nil, Grimsby 2; Everton nil, Liverpool nil; Huddersfield 2, Brentford 2; Manchester City nil, Sunderland 1; Middleborough 2, Preston nil; Stoke City 3, West Bromwich 2; Woolverhampton 2 and Sheffield Wednesday 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 2, Fulham nil; Blackpool 2, Bury 3; Bradford City 1, Manchester United nil; Charlton 3, Doncaster nil; Hull 1, Burnley 2; Newcastle 1, Tottenham 4; Norwich nil, Swansea 1; Nottingham Forest nil, Westham 2; Plymouth 4, Portvale 1; Sheffield United 2, Bradford 1; Southampton 1 and Leicester nil.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Brighton 2, Aldershot 1; Bristol Rovers 1, Bristol City 1; Clapton Orient, nil, Notts County 2; Crystal Palace 1, Gillingham 1; Exeter nil, Swindon 3; Newport 2, Coventry 1; Northampton 2, Bournemouth 1; Queenspark Rangers 2, Torquay 1; Reading 4, Cardiff 1; Southend nil, Luton 1; Watford 2 and Millwall 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Barrow 1, Stockport nil; Carlisle 2, Gateshead nil; Chester 1, Wrexham 1; Hartlepools 2, Darlington 1; Lincoln 4, Southport nil; Mansfield 3, Halifax 2; New Brighton 1, Chesterfield 2; Rochdale 2, Accrington 2; Rotherham 1, Oldham nil; Walsall nil, Tranmere nil; York 4 and Crewe 1.

SCOTTISH (First Division).

Airdrieonians 1, Kilmarnock 4; Abroath 2, Clyde 1; Ayr 4, Albion 1; Celtic 2, St. Johnstone nil; Dundee nil, Rangers 3; Dunfermline 2, Hearts nil; Hibernian 1, Aberdeen 4; Motherwell 1, Queenspark nil; Partick 2, Queen Of South 1; Third Lanark 4 and Hamilton nil.—Reuter's Special Service.

## *Bristol Beat Royal Air Force*

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union rules today:—

Bath 9, Richmond 3; Birkenhead Park 36, Bradford 7; Bristol 14, Royal Air Force 8; Exeter 3, Devonport Services 19; Leicester 6, Swansea 5; Newport 14, Plymouth Albion nil; Northampton 12, Rugby 3; Oldleysians nil, Old Blues 12; Llanelly 20, Neath 11; Waterloo 36, Moseley 8; Nun Eaton 3, Coventry 13; Watsonians 16 and Heriotonians nil.—Reuter's Special Service.

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# City And Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Poush Sud, 13 1992
Muslim: Tikad 10, 1354
Parsi: Amardad 2, 1305
Hightide: 9-47; 23-13
Lowtide: 4-38; 16-07
Sunrise: 7h. 13m.
Sunset: 6h. 15m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
TUESDAY, January 7.
Children's Fancy Dress Carnival, P. & M. Gymkhana, 4-30 p.m.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

**UTHAMNA CEREMONY.**

MANOO DEVKARAN NANJEE of the well-known firms of Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee & Sons and Chugondas and Co., Modh Bania Hindoo, aged 32, died Sunday afternoon. Deeply mourned. Uthamna ceremony on Monday at 5-10 p.m. (S.T.) at his residence Satya Vilas, 16 Manordas Street, Fort, Bombay.

**NOTICE TO JURYMEN.**

Special and Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

**B. P. ADULT EDUCATION.**

Professor D. B. Naik will meet his students in the 'Advanced Course in Electricity' to-day Monday at 6-30 p.m. at Wilson College.

Mr. D. H. Marathe will meet his students in 'Radio Communication' to-day at 6-30 p.m. at Wilson College.

**G. M. A. FREE DISPENSARY.**

The total number of patients who took advantage of above Dispensary during the month of December was 5,349 out of which 477 males, 354 females and 258 children were new patients and 1,551 males, 1897 females and 812 children were old ones. Daily average attendance was 174. Surgical cases were 404.

**MR. MASANI'S LECTURES.**

A series of lectures by Mr. Dinshah Shapurji Masani, upon the subject of "ravan" (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings called 'Kshnoom' in the Parsi Vegetarian Society Hall at Parsi Bazar Graham Building, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) through 'Kshnoom' Classes presently current in the hall.


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AT 4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

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THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

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## AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CENTRAL—"Broadway Melody of 1936" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Barbary Coast." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Three Kids and a Queen". Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Top Hat". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Mysteries of Paris." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"On Wings of Song." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Kimti Ansu." Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Khoon-ka-Khoon." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"House of Rothschild." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Song of Life." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 Noon. Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates Selection from Musical Comedy
2-0 p.m. Close Down.
5-30 p.m. Recorded Selections.
6-10 p.m. Light Music.
By Mrs. Venubai Dewastali.
7-0 p.m. Commercial News.
7-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana (In Hindi)
By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale
7-30 p.m. Twenty Minutes with Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan.
7-50 p.m. News in Hindi
8-0 p.m. Sitar Solos.
By Jafarkhan
9-0 p.m. M. Rafique Ghaznavi will sing
Khyal and Thumri (Northern Style).
Gazal (in Sindh Bhairavi).
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. India and the World.
10-0 p.m. Leon Abbey and His Band.
11-0 p.m. Close Down.

**G. I. P. WORKERS' UNION.**

The annual general meeting of the members of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union, (Bombay Branch) will be held in Nappoo Hall, Matunga, Bombay, to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

**HINDI EXAMINATIONS IN CITY**

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes:—

The ensuing examinations in Hindi will be held on Sunday the 9th February, 1936. The examinations are of three grades, Prathamik, Madhyama and Rashtra Bhasha. The fees are 8 annas, one rupee, and two rupees respectively.

Applications on prescribed forms should be sent before the 11th January. Copies of application forms can be had from the Sabha's Office Motor House, Hughes Road, Bombay from 5 to 6-30 p.m.

**JAYA BAJRANG VYAYAM SHALA, OLD KURLA.**

The fourth anniversary of this Vyayam Shala was celebrated on January 4, at 5 p.m.

**MARATHON RACE.**

The following is the route chalked out in the Second Annual Bombay Presidency Olympic games (Marathon Race) to be run on 12th inst. (26 Miles, 385 yards).

Start from the Afghan Church, Colaba, and proceed via Wodehouse Road and Queen's Road, over Sandhurst Bridge, up Hughes Road to Kemp's Corner,—then, go down Wardon Road past Breach Candy baths and through Hornby Vellard to Worli, Parbhadevi, and Ghodbunder Road to Dadar, Mahim and Bandra, then through 8th Road at Khar into Linking Road and thence to 1st Road at Khar; leave Khar and go into Ghodbunder Road and back along the way they came to the Cooperage, the finish being on the road opposite the entrance to the stands.

**GATHA SOCIETY.**

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, (7th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort, when Mr. Sorabji Navroji Kanga, will give in Gujerati a discourse on the following subject:—

"Release of a soul at the time of death from the physical and astral bodies, and its habitat in the astral body for the first three days, in accordance with Zoroastrian writings and modern Spiritualism".

**OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL**

Sir Kenneth Gibson, Mr. F. Darling and Mr. M. Hartigan lunched at Government House on Saturday.

# Methods Of Missionaries Have No Sanction Of Jesus

## CONVERSION MUST LEAD TO FIELD OF SERVICE, SAYS KUMARAPPA

Mr. J. C. Kumarappa in the course of his speech before the Council of the Federation of International Fellowship at its Session at Wardha on Dec. 29 last on the question of "Conversion" observed:—

The problems of conversion cannot be dealt with either as a "spiritual change" or as a "change of community" without the principle itself being considered and understood, as otherwise, we shall be merely begging the question. The meaning of the term conversion itself has been used in many senses. Similarly also the words "Religion" and "God." According to our individual conceptions of God and the functions of a religion, the purpose of conversion also will differ. I am afraid, it will be beyond me to attempt a metaphysical discussion. I can only put forward my own personal understanding of the situation in the light of the teachings of Jesus as has been recorded by various Gospel writers. We have to bear in mind that even here we are dependent on the frail media of unsophisticated disciples of Jesus.

In the ancient world religion played the part of a code of laws, regulating people's daily conduct and mode of life. In this sense Judaism and Hinduism are religions while Christianity cannot be brought under such a catagory. You will remember with what meticulous care the ceremonials are described in the Pentateuch and in the Hindu scriptures. In this sense Christianity is not a religion. So while a person may be a good Hindu he may yet owe allegiance to Jesus. Therefore, as long as there is nothing repugnant in one religion to the tenets of another there is no cause for conversion.

In his speech Seth Jamnalalji pointed out that the missionaries emphasise the fact that Hinduism holds about 60 millions Harijans as slaves as an excuse for their mission of conversion while they ignore the injustice of subjecting 350 millions to bondage.

It is our ideals that matter. If we want to convert a person it can be only to a field of service and not to any man made fold. Each man is individually responsible to his Maker.

Conversion as practised by the missionaries has no support from Jesus, as far as I can see and it is only a mode of increasing the adherents of an institutional religion called Christianity of which Jesus was neither the founder nor a member.

## ARTHUR ROAD FIRE RELIEF

### Lalbaug Committee Sanctions Rs. 700

The Secretary, Lalbaug Committee writes:—

On Saturday the 28th December last at about 3-30 a.m. a fire broke out in Faizul Khoja's Chawl at Arthur Road (Lalbaug). On the same day in the evening with efforts of Dr. S. R. Naik and Mr. B. D. Bhalekar, the meeting of the residents of Lalbaug was held to consider what steps were to be taken to give relief to the distressed and resolutions were passed one requesting the Lalbaug Relief Committee to help the distressed by sanctioning some amount from their funds or the Advisory Committee appointed in the meeting. The Relief Committee taking into consideration the emergency of the relief at once complied with the request of the meeting and sanctioned Rs. 200.

The regular meeting of the Lalbaug Relief Committee was held on Tuesday, the 31st December and the Committee in their meeting recognise the Advisory Committee of the Lalbaug residents and sanctioned Rs. 500 over and above the previous amount to give relief to the distressed caused by fire.

### Abohar Jubilee Hospital

ABOHAR, Jan 5.

His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab, it is learnt, will visit Abohar on January 14th to perform the opening ceremony of the Jubilee Memorial Hospital, on which the Abohar Municipality has spent Rs. 60,000.—United Press.

### Foundation Of Mahmudabad Dispensary Laid

LUCKNOW, Jan. 5.

Laying the foundation stone of the women's dispensary at Mahmudabad to commemorate the young Raja's entering on the administration of his estate, Lady Haig said that it was a worthy object and a fitting memorial for the occasion. She added: "The idea of the great and rich giving to the poor has always been inherent in Indian life and thought, but whereas in the olden days a Raja flung down coins from the gilded howdah to the scrambling crowd below, nowadays the great and rich are learning to practise charity in a wiser, if less picturesque fashion. I am sure there are ladies too in Mahmudabad who are ready to give some form of personal help to a cause like this. Sickness is a great leveller and in suffering all women are sisters and all humanity is one".

Lady Haig assured that she would follow the growth and career of the dispensary, which was called after her, with much interest.

Lady Haig visited the tombs of the Raja's forefathers, after which she returned to Lucknow before lunch.—A.P.

### U. P. Congress Control Board Meeting

LUCKNOW, Jan. 5.

The Congress Control Board met for an hour. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant and Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon did not attend. The Board dispersed of formal business and adjourned to meet again. —A.P.

## BERAR HARIJANS SUPPORT AMBEDKAR

(From A Correspondent).

AMRAOTI, (By Mail).

The Berar Depressed Classes Conference was held at Amraoti in Patipura on the 29th of December last under the presidentship of Shri Samarth Patit Pawandas. The Conference was attended by about one thousand members of the Depressed Classes from all parts of Berar. Some Caste Hindu and Muslim brothers also attended the function. Messrs. Naik, M.L.C., General Secretary of the Reception Committee and D. K. Bhagat, Chairman of the Reception Committee read out their interesting addresses criticising the Hindu religion and the tyranny practised by the Caste Hindus towards the Depressed Classes and they both recommended to the Harijans to support Dr. Ambedkar.

The President urged the Depressed Classes to give up the Hindu religion and recommended Islam.

After the President finished his address Mr. S. A. Khandare from Akola moved a resolution supporting Dr. Ambedkar. Some caste Hindus proposed an amendment to the effect that the Depressed Classes should postpone their religious conversion for 5 years. A Sikh gentleman and some Muslims also spoke on the resolution. The resolution in support of Dr. Ambedkar was carried.

## PRAYER AS KEY TO UNITY

### Theosophist's Solution For Hindu-Muslim Problem

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The several delegates that had assembled at the Theosophical Headquarters from all parts of India met on Wednesday last to devise ways and means to bring about amity and concord between the two great communities of this land Hindus and Muslims.

All of them stressed that this problem must be tackled and could be tackled only by Theosophists. One speaker pointed out that the President's address on Islam in the City of Madras was very well appreciated by the Muslim public. It was suggested that such kind of talks should be arranged in all the Theosophical Lodges. Another suggestion was that the Lodges should celebrate the Prophet's Birthday. If non-Muslims were not admitted into the Mosques, they could conduct Muslim prayers in the open and thereby enlist the sympathy of Muslims.—A. P.

## THE BOMBAY HOCKEY LEAGUE FIXTURES DIV. I

To-day 6th (Monday), Parsi Gymkhana ground, R. I. Navy vs. 31st. Punjab Regiment at 5-10. p.m.

7th Tuesday, A.F.I. ground, 3rd. R.E., A.F.I. vs. 'Times of India' at 5-10 p.m.

7th Tuesday, Oval, Customs vs. Armed Police at 5-10 p.m.

8th Wednesday, Parsi Gymkhana ground, B.B. & C.I. vs. G.I.P. Parel, at 5-10 p.m.

12th Sunday, A.F.I. ground, Lusitanians vs. Christ Church at 4 p.m.

12th Sunday, A. F. I. ground, 3rd. R.E. A.F.I. vs. B.E.S.T. at 5-10 p.m

# LOCAL TALENT OVER-RIDDEN

## Bombay M.Ds.' And M.Ss.' Grievance Against K.E.M. Appointments

The President of the Association of Doctors of Medicine and Masters of Surgery of the University of Bombay, have addressed the following letter to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay:—

On behalf of my Association I have the honour to submit once again, a representation relating to the appointments to the staff of the G. S. M. College and the K. E. M. Hospital.

Our Association has been closely watching the progress of the G. S. M. College and the K. E. M. Hospital, the only National Institution in Bombay since its inception, and were pleased to note in the past that efforts were being made to encourage the local talent to proceed with higher studies and obtain the M.D. and M.S. of the Bombay University and all facilities were given to the post-graduates to proceed with their courses.

CLAIMS OVERLOOKED.

Many Graduates availed themselves of this opportunity and worked in the Hospital and College as resident Assistant Physicians and Surgeons, Tutors, Demonstrators, etc., for varying periods after obtaining the M.D. or M.S. of the Bombay University, in the hope that their claims would be considered in case of any vacancy for higher post but when some time back, vacancies occurred for non-residential Hon. Assistants, the claims of all those who had obtained the M.S. and M.D. of the Bombay University and worked at the Hospital as resident Assistant Surgeons or Physicians were overlooked and freshers were appointed on the strength of their English qualifications only.

We regret that we have to bring to your notice, once again, that our Indian Institution, the G. S. M. College and the K. E. M. Hospital, prefers foreign produce to their own, after a great struggle for Nationalism.

At present, we understand that a post of Hon. Assistant Surgeon has been advertised and that attempts are being made to appoint a fresher F.R.C.S. when efficient local M. S.'s with long teaching and clinical and operative experience have applied for the post.

I, therefore, venture to submit that the policy adopted at the K. E. M. Hospital is not at all fair to the locally qualified men and that it adversely affects their interests in as much as it puts an undeserved premium on foreign qualifications and belittles the local ones.

My Committee, therefore, beg to request that you will be pleased to consider, at least this time, the claims of the locally qualified men and particularly of those who worked at the K. E. M. Hospital and the G. S. M. College, for a considerable time, for higher Hospital and College appointments.

## JAMSHEDPUR SEVA SAMITY

### Tatas' Manager Assures Co-operation

(From A Correspondent)

JAMSHEDPUR, (By Mail)

The annual meeting of the Jamshedpur Seva Samity was held recently under the chairmanship of Mr. T. H. Bird, Chief Town Administrator, when about 1,500 men were fed and 300 blankets and 500 clothes were distributed to the deserving poor.

The Annual Report and statement of Accounts were read by Mr. W. V. R. Naidu and in a short speech appealed for co-operation of the public to achieve the objects of the Samity.

Mr. B. Narayanarao, M.A., B.L., read a short note dealing with the activities and objects of the Samity. Following Mr. Narayanarao, Mr. Abdul Gany spoke in Hindi.

Amid cheers, Mr. Naidu announced a donation of Rs.110 from Mr. J. L. Keenan, General Manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, towards its Building Fund.

The Chairman in his concluding speech expressed his appreciation for the good progress done by the Samity and assured that the Steel Company may not have any objection in sanctioning a plot of land for the Samity's Ashram provided sufficient funds were forthcoming.

### Road Renamed After Dr. Besant

MADRAS, (By Mail)

"Besant Avenue" is the new name for the Elliot Beach Road sanctioned by the District Board. The road runs through the Theosophical Society's estate, and was frequently used by Dr Besant on her trips to the beach.

Dr. Arundale, her successor in the Presidential Office, yesterday declared the road open, unveiling the first signpost bearing the new name near the Elphinstone Police Station.—A. P.

# In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

### Cotton Diagram

A cotton diagram has been published by Mr. Ranchhoddas Guruji of 22 Marwari Bazar. It contains weekly price fluctuations of cotton in Bombay and Liverpool for the past six years. It also contains fortnightly fluctuations for the past fifteen years.

Statistics relating to Indian and American cotton crops, together with Bank rates and Dollar-Sterling Cross rates, will be found useful to those who are engaged in the cotton trade. The diagram is cloth bound and is priced at Rs. 3/8.

### "Cold And Fever"!

"Cold and fever" or "cold and severe head-ache" have provided, by far the largest number of excuses for any one to absent oneself from any work or place or occasion. Bigger people have a shorter term "indisposition". A similar excuse put forth on behalf of an advocate in one of the Bombay police in one of the Bombay police courts, created considerable amusements on Friday.

An advocate was pleading for adjournment of a case on the ground that his colleague who was conducting the case for the same party had, according to his information, been suffering from fever, and that he himself could not study the brief for want of time, and that what he wanted was only a small favour from the Court, which His Worship might be pleased to grant. Meanwhile the advocate who was originally in charge of the case, and who was stated to have been suffering from "fever", entered the court-room and drew a chair. After the proceedings continued in this strain for a few minutes, the Magistrate chanced to look around and found that the advocate, whose absence was given as a cause for adjournment, was present in flesh and blood in his court, and what was more, he was looking quite hale and hearty! The Magistrate, thereupon, gently drew the attention of the arguing lawyer before him to the presence of the advocate. Not to be beaten at this amusing and somewhat delicate situation, the advocate asked the new arrival, whether he was not suffering from fever and he must answer straight;

"Your Worship," came the reply, "I was no doubt suffering from fever, but it was sometime ago. Now I am all right."

"So, that is that," said the lawyer and added that the party found that the advocate was ill, when he called on him sometime ago.

So, that was that!

# RISHI TO COME IN 40 YEARS

## Arundale Visualises Appeal Of Dance Will Transform World

MADRAS. (By Mail).

Dr. Arundale peeped into the future yesterday and told Convention what Adyar is going to be like in 1975 when the Centenary of the Theosophical Society is celebrated. The President said:

"I am looking forward to the time, though not absolutely within the forty years, when a Master of the Wisdom, a Rishi, will be the President of the Theosophical Society. The Master of Wisdom from one point of view will be marvellously, splendidly democratic, but from another point. He will be strongly, autocratic, and the 'autocracy of the wise is ever the salvation of the ignorant.' We must learn to be happy in great autocracy and to be joyous in free democracy at the same time.

TRUTH THROUGH DANCE

"Adyar will speak to the whole world directly through television and wireless. The world will not only wait for our daily comments on world affairs to know what Adyar thinks to-day so that it may know what the world will think to-morrow, but the world will be hearing what Adyar thinks to-day throughout universal wireless, and television, I hope will have by then become a fact.

"Creative activity will be wonderful forty years hence. As has been rightly said, a landmark in our approach to creative activity was passed when Rukmini danced the other night. International dancing will some day appeal to the whole world as expressing in movement the great truths of life.

All that will be developed and will be understood in 1975. The music of Theosophy, the dancing of Theosophy, the daily living of Theosophy, everything concerning the life of each one of us, will be made clear at all events to the eyes of those who have the eyes to see.

"Then of course, we shall have at Adyar what has already been suggested: First a great World university, a world university with branch universities everywhere, and we shall have a great Academy of Creative Art which shall be a wonderful example to the whole world. I do not want to speak to you further on what is an immensely fascinating subject, which naturally I have thought about a great deal because it is my business to try to foresee the future."—A P.

## LEAGUE FOR ADULT EDUCATION

### Nagpur Conference Forms All-India Body

The All India Educational Conference in its Nagpur session passed the following resolution which was moved by Mr. A. N. Basu of the Teachers' Training Department of the Calcutta University and seconded by Mr. Chandrasekharan, the Director of Public Instruction, Travancore:

LEAGUE FORMED.

"In view of the great urgency and importance of adult education in India and the necessity of co-ordinating the activities in the different provinces and states in this direction, it is resolved that an All India Adult Education League be formed under the auspices of the All India Federation of Educational Associations for the purpose, with headquarters in Calcutta or any other suitable centre and that a provisional committee be constituted with the following members with powers to co-opt and with the mover and the secretary of the Adult Education Section of the Conference as joint conveners for drafting the rules and taking necessary steps:

Miss V. J. Diwan (Bombay), Mr. S. G. Warty (Bombay), Mr. Khadakkar (C. P.), Mr. Brijlal (Punjab), Mr. Jagannathan (Madras), Mr. Muniwar Prasad (Bihar), Mr. Amarnath Jha (U. P.), Mr. Ramnarain Misra (U. P.), Mr. N. L. Kitroo (Kashmir), Mr. Chandrasekharan (Travancore), Mr. I. W. Moomaw (Bombay), Mr. Ali Akbar (Hyderabad, Deccan), Mr. S. R. Tawde (Bombay), Dr. B. C. Guha (Bengal), Mr. V. S. Apte (Poona), Mr. Kolishwaran (Madras), Mr. R. L. Khare (C. P.), Mr. K. Barthakur (Assam), Mr. T. V. Kulkarni (Aundh, Bombay), Mr. R. G. Sindhe (Bombay), Mr. Umaprasad Mookerji (Bengal), Messrs. K. S. Vakil and A. N. Basu (Joint Conveners)."


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# The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1936

## PARTY PROGRAMMES

The Christmas Week conferences are all over and so are the Congress Jubilee celebrations, and it is worthwhile considering how all these activities are likely to affect Indian politics in the near future. The Congress functions were not at all of a partisan character, men of all parties and creeds having cordially participated in it. But in these days all popular demonstrations exercise a political influence directly or indirectly. The most important questions before the country at present are how the new Constitution is to be worked, how work in the Councils is to be supplemented by work in the country and what are the possibilities of a united front in carrying on national activities. So far as the first question is concerned, it is now all but certain that all political parties will contest the elections under the new Constitution, whatever differences may later arise in the actual working of it. No Congress leader now seriously suggests anything like a boycott of the Councils in the present circumstances. The Liberals, the Mahasabhites and the non-Brahmin Party have resolved to work the Reforms in the normal constructive manner. The Muslims outside the Congress may be trusted to do likewise, though they have not yet formally decided the question. Indeed, all communalists and moderates hope that once again the Congress will let them have a free run of the Councils. But there is little chance of their hope being fulfilled this time to any extent.

### A Welcome Feature

Though no party has yet fully set forth a programme on which to seek the elections, there is a growing belief among most parties that their programmes must include a scheme of work in the country to supplement and strengthen their work in the Councils. This is a most welcome feature for various reasons. In the first place the belief is indicative of the lesson learnt by politicians from past experience that the Councils are neither the only nor the most important front in the struggle for national liberty, that the most strenuous work therein can be effective only to the extent it is backed up by work in the country, that, in short, the latter is the decisive factor in the national struggle. Secondly, work in the country, by bringing politicians into closer touch with the people, will impress upon them the true needs of the country. And as the dominant economic needs of the people are common to all communities, we expect that work in the country will be a great unifying force working among politicians of rival parties. It is true that to many politicians work in the country is little more than an election stunt. But it is to be hoped that the voters will be most discriminating and will show no mercy to hypocrites and self-seekers of any party.

### Settle The Communal Problem

Easily the most important question before the country is the possibility of a united front both in the Councils and the country. So far as work in the Councils is concerned, the chances of united action do not seem to be many For on the one hand the Congress is pledged to a policy of wrecking the Constitution by creating deadlocks whenever possible, whether it carries out this policy through its own Ministers or through others controlled by its Party. On the other hand are other parties traditionally wedded to a narrowly interpreted type of constitutionalism. Concerted action between these two groups can hardly be of frequent occurrence. But if there is goodwill between the parties concerned, the occasions for concerted action and its extent can be considerably increased. And the entire situation may be transformed if the communal question is solved amicably. The nation-wide goodwill towards the Congress in connection with its Jubilee is an excellent opportunity for responsible leaders to take up this question again in right earnest. We are happy to note that Maulana Shaukat Ali has already made a move in the matter by interviewing leaders like Babu Rajendra Prasad and Sardar Vallabhbhai and proposes to interview the Bengal leaders also. We earnestly hope there will be a genuine response to his efforts. There have been numerous speeches all over the country during the last few days emphasizing the supreme importance and urgency of a communal settlement. But such speeches tend to be insipid, if not irritating, if they are not followed by genuine attempts at a settlement. As the Congress has always taken the lead in this matter, we appeal to the Congress President to do so again without further delay, so that the Congress may present to the nation, in the shape of a settlement, what the Maulana aptly describes as "the finest memorial of the Golden Jubilee."

## Ambedkar's Latest

In a message to a conference of Thiyyas of Cochin, a Harijan community, Dr. Ambedkar says that Hinduism is not a religion but "a contagious disease" and that, therefore, everyone who wishes to escape the infection must sever connection with those who are diseased. We do not know if the Doctor expects to be taken seriously by anybody. Hinduism has survived and will survive centuries of fouler criticism. But Doctor Ambedkar may take care that the obsession in his mind does not infect other minds more than it has already done. From the fact that he has not yet renounced Hinduism and wishes that his followers, too, should wait for a few years before acting upon the Yeola decision it appears possible that his outhursts are intended to goad caste Hindus into expediting the removal of untouchability. If so, we would only observe that such tactics can hardly yield lasting results.

It also appears that reaction has already set in among his own followers against wild anti-Hindu tactics. It is reported that a Harijan meeting held at Nasik with the object of ratifying the Yeola decision refused to do so and only vaguely expressed confidence in Dr. Ambedkar. The meeting also refused to act upon the suggestion of some Harijan leaders to burn Hindu religious books. It is significant, too, that the Harijans of a village in Nasik district have been initiated into the Arya Samaj a protestant Hindu sect. We need hardly add that whatever forms the bitterness in the minds of sensitive Harijans may take, earnest Hindu reformers should go on with their anti-untouchability campaign, unaffected by any threats or bitter criticism from any quarter.

## Maternity Welfare

The first All-India Obstetric and Gynaecological Congress, which was held during the last week at Madras is obviously a step in the right direction. India probably holds the record in maternal and infant mortality among the civilised nations of the world, and the lot of the expectant mother here is very unenviable indeed. Poverty, ignorance, superstition and the absence of medical facilities all take a huge toll of mothers and infants annually, and maternity welfare ought to be among the first important items of any nation-building scheme. No cause, indeed, can be more sacred and more pressing. During the last few years various efforts have been made to ameliorate maternity conditions in the country, and the Congress will, it is hoped, serve as a rallying centre of the different organisations and workers in the field. The task awaiting the Congress is almost Herculean, but it is assured of wide public support, and its formation will be welcomed on all hands.

## CONGRESS JUBILEE

### London Cosmopolitan Gathering

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
(By Air Mail.)

Never had I seen Indian life in London during Christmas week as active as I witnessed it this week. The Golden Jubilee of the Congress meant added enthusiasm, in the midst of Christmas gaieties, to the young and elderly Indians, men and women, who were keen on making the London celebrations vie, in comparative sense and circustances, with those to be observed in India to-day.

Mr. K. P. Mehta (son of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, one of the founders of this great national institution) and his loyal co-workers, chief and foremost being Dr. K. M. Pardhy, Mr. D. S. Erulkar, Dr. and Mrs. D. N. Dutt, and Mr. S. Saklatvala deserve warmest congratulations of every Indian in London for the most successful Indian function to honour the Congress arranged yesterday. They had behind them the sympathy and co-operation of other numerous Indian and English friends of the Congress and although it is invidious to mention names, I cannot avoid the temptation of putting on record the support that the Jubilee Committee received from Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Mr. C. F. Andrews, Miss Agatha Harrison, Mr. Reginald Reynolds, Dr. C. B. Vakil, Mr. Henry S. L. Polak, Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. Ben Bradley, Mr. Harry Pollitt, Mr. William Gallacher, M.P., Dr. C. L. Katial, Mr. B. N. Anantani, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Mr. J. R. Campbell, Dr. Saeed Mahamedi, Dr. Sakir Mohamadi, Dr. and Mrs. K. C. Bhattacharyya, Mr. Suba Rao, Dr. and Mrs. A. V. R. Menon, Mr. Frederick Grubb, the Earl of Kinnoull, Mr. J. M. Parikh and Mr. Reginald Bridgeman.

**A Cosmopolitan Gathering.**

These individuals really and truly represented Indian and English opinion in support of the Congress that has steered through storms and gales to the position that it has attained today after fifty years. As Mr. Mehta, the chairman of the function at the Stewart's Restaurant in Piccadilly, declared, the gathering was in a festive mood, satisfied with the past and optimistic about the future. It was a cosmopolitan gathering. Men and women holding divergent views on politics, social and religious reforms had come together yesterday with only one object. Some of them had their differences with the present-day politics of the Congress, some of them were in complete accord with the programme of the Congress, some of them were against the "reactionary" leadership, as they believe of the Congress. But none of them had any hesitation to do homage and to recognise the great changes that the Congress during its long eventful and chequered career has brought about in a country where the local population can almost absorb the populations of Africa, and of North and South America put together and can come nearer to swallowing the population of the countries that make the Continent of Europe.

Indian women, a number of them from Bengal, and Indian students had to content themselves by merely saluting the Congress flag that was hoisted in the centre of the spacious restaurant room bearing in gold letters "Golden Jubilee" prominently and by singing "Bandemataram", followed by other national songs composed by the Indian poet and Sarla Devi Chaudharani. As one of them said to me, they were disappointed in not being in India to take their full share in the celebrations that are taking place in the homeland to-day. Left-wing writers, such as Professor Shelley Wong of China and Professor Gilbert Slater were making copious notes of the historical and retrospective survey of the Congress made by different speakers. Both of them were considerably impressed by the speech of Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, the Secretary of the India League who declared that six years ago the Congress pledged itself to independence and that pledge "stands till it is redeemed." But, said Mr. Menon, that will not be achieved merely by speeches in London or in America as the task required hard work in India itself. It was Mr. Menon's conviction that the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was a recognition on the part of the Government that Congress was no longer a Christmas gathering. For, behind the Pact lay the sacrifices of the masses of suffering people of India. The Congress was now better known as a workman's business'ke institution.

**What India Wants.**

Mr. Menon defined what constituted independence of the

(Continued on page 8 Col. 3.)

# OUR LONDON LETTER

## Is The Fall Of Mussolini's Dictatorship Approaching?

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Dec. 28,
(By Air Mail).

We are still in a holiday mood. Though Fatner Christmas bid us good-bye, people of Great Britain have not overcome their joys of the past few days. They are looking forward to the New Year's eve when the revelries of the Jubilee Year of 1935 will be brought to a merry close after ringing out the old and ringing in the new year.

But for Mr. Anthony Eden's activities until the eve of the Christmas practically all Ministers in the National Government are out of town and politics have been overshadowed by pantomimes, dance-hall musics and other entertainments. Even Fleet Street took its traditional two-day holidays on Wednesday and Thursday last in spite of the swiftly moving modern world. The only thing that the Britisher did during the week was the carrying out of the time-honoured custom of sending the season's greetings to friends and foes alike and to sit by the fire-side with his wife and child when not drawn to a football match or to other forms of outdoor entertainments

### Laval Facing The Crisis

However, we are now back to our desk. Fleet Street has once again begun to hum. The crowded news-room had a big budget of news to give us. The most eventful one finds its echo in the recently buried Hoare-Laval "Peace" proposals. The fate of M. Laval, the French Prime Minister, seems to be in the balance. The pact which decided Sir Samuel Hoare's exit from Ministerial position is being discussed at present in the Chamber of Deputies in Paris. They say M. Laval is facing the crisis. There is a wholesale attack on the Hoare-Laval plan in the French Chamber led by the Socialist leader, M. Leon Blum. The critics of M. Laval feel outraged by the part played by their Premier inasmuch as they are convinced that Sir Samuel Hoare was merely a victim of M. Laval's secret negotiations with Signor Mussolini. M. Blum criticised the plan as a whole, and particularly the role which has been played by M. Laval in the past few months. It was M. Laval, he said, that we had to thank for the present warlike atmosphere in Europe, and he concluded his remarks by saying "Of what existed of the peace plan ten days ago there is now but powder, ashes, and you, M. Laval, what is most surprising is still to see you." The Socialist leader was followed by M. Paul Reynard, a former Minister, who made a strong attack on M Laval and an ardent plea for co-operation with Britain. He attacked the policy of the Prime Minister of support for Italy and declared that it was a grave error to sacrifice everything for Italian friendship. He made many references to the British reaction to the peace plan, saying that the revolt of the British people was "one of the most magnificent events in British history" He was right when he said that the British people had never been so aroused since 1914, not because the peace plan endangered British interests, but because it rewarded the aggressor. Reynard was wildly applauded by the Left wing members when he turned to M. Laval and said: "You must choose now between Italy, which breaks the Covenant of the League, and Britain which is its guardian. You must choose between Britain and Italy, whose fascist doctrines are entirely contradictory to the spirit of the Covenant. The choice must be made. Our duty demands it and the answer is dictated by the cry of the English people "Halt the Aggressor." France must heed that cry."

### In A Precarious Position

M. Reynard's speech made such an impression in the Chamber that many observers believe that if M. Laval is defeated this afternoon, Reynard will have been mostly responsible. He is a moderate member of the Radical Socialist Party. But even if M. Laval and his Government survive the foreign policy vote this afternoon it is probable that it will be faced with another hurdle in the form of a vote of confidence on the question of the dissolution of the political and semi-fascist leagues. The Government's proposals for dealing with these leagues have been returned to the Chamber from the Senate. It is possible that a vote of confidence may be demanded on this question immediately, Here again political observers believe that M. Laval will get through with a small majority, but whatever the result it is now quite clear that the French Government is in a precarious position and that it will never be able to face the present Chamber with confidence on almost any issue.

### Mussolini's Miserable Christmas

I have referred to the French politics since they have direct bearings on British political movements. Sir Samuel Hoare before he signed the pact of 8th December had an assurance from the French Prime Minister, as revealed in the Chamber yesterday, that France would go to the rescue of Britain if there was any incident in the Mediterranean. Naturally it is felt in London that the late Foreign Secretary became panicky for some unknown and imaginable risk in extending further sanctions against Italy. Now that the French and the Governments of Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia have assured Great Britain of a collective action as a security if Britain is attacked by Italy in the Mediterranean, the path of Mr. Anthony Eden is clear. He is further helped by the fact that the Italians in East Africa are now on the defensive and the Ethiopian warrior soldiers have begun to show their teeth in serious aggressiveness Though Rome refuses to admit, reports from the battlefield are not quite encouraging to the Fascist Dictator, who spent a miserable Christmas in his private villa in the town instead of in his country home as he had done in the past.

### Abyssinia Steals A March

That Abyssinia is confident of checkmating Italian forces on the Northern Front accounts for the stern attitude adopted by the Emperor over the peace proposals. There is already a sign that Il Duce is not in that angry mood as he was when the announcement was made last week of the appointment of Mr Eden as the Foreign Secretary. Italian officials are now taking the view that the appointment is not a fatal blow to Italian hopes. They are agreed that, should Mr. Eden formulate some plan satisfactory to all the interested parties for the settlement of the dispute, it would be a great achievement for the new Foreign Secretary of Britain. But the Emperor of Ethiopia has stolen a march in the new peace talk that has emanated from Italian source which believes that Mr. Eden will make an attempt for diplomatic exchanges between France and Britain and Italy and

(Continued on Page 12 col. 5.)

# Frankly Speaking

**WORKERS AND CONGRESS**

We are glad responsible Labour leaders like Miss Maniben Kara and Messrs. Nimbkar, Shetty and Karnik have promptly issued a statement dissociating themselves from the unfortunate and unseemly incidents that took place at the Independance Day meeting held on the Kamgar "maidan" under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu They have all expressed regret for what was a stupid interruption on the part of some misguided enthusiasts. They also state that barring the disturbance which they all regret, while there was certainly an expression of difference with the present Congress policy, there was no condemnation of the great national organization whose jubilee they had gathered there to celebrate. Bombay workmen have always been in active sympathy with the Congress and despite their differences with some aspects of the present policy of the Congress we hope the Labour leaders will not let their loyalty to the great national organization wane.

**DEVELOP INDIGENOUS MEDICINE**

Among many other excellent suggestions that the Maharaja of Indore made to the Indian Science Congress was his plea for a scientific study of the indigenous systems of medicine and the assimilation of all that was good in them. Servile imitation of the Western technique and methods cannot, after all, entitle the Indian scientist to eminence and the best way they can serve Science and the world is to take what is best in the particular genius of their own country and to develop it in the light of modern research and investigation. Among the ancient Indian sciences, the science of healing—the Ayurvedic as well as the Unani system—was and has been acknowledged by many foreign scientists to have been developed to an extraordinary extent. And one of the valuable contributions that Indian scientists can make to the world is to study the possibilities in these systems and to adapt them to modern needs and conditions.

**SERVICES AND POLITICS**

Speaking at an entertainment organized in his honour by the Indian Officers' Association of Madras, Lord Erskine enunciated a sound principle for the guidance of Civil Servants under the new constitution. Politics, he said, should be no part of their duties, as politicians, after all, are ephemeral, while the Civil Service is permanent and, therefore, should loyally serve the Government of the day. Indian Civilians, at any rate, many of them, may be trusted to follow the maxim, as they are likely to feel the force of public opinion about them. In fact Mr. Gopalswami Iyengar, President of the Indian Officers' Association, who were the hosts of Lord Erstine, assured him and through him his future Ministers: "Whatever political party Your Excellency may choose to call to power from that time everyone of them can always rely on our information, experience, hard work, our independent, fearless and impartial advice in framing the policy and our absolute loyalty to our political chief in carrying out his policy after he had taken a decision." This is the right view of the duty of a public servant. We trust the British Civilians will follow the lead of their Indian Colleagues. Or will they, with the help of the Governors, the Governor-General and the Secretary of State, try to continue their traditional bureaucratic policy? The new constitution cleverly helps them to do so.

**AMUSING CONTRETEMPS.**

The report that great anxiety is being caused among the British authorities regarding the recruitment to the Indian Civil Service from Britain appears amusing indeed. Inspite of all the successful efforts made to make India safe for Britain, British candidates seem to be fighting shy of joining the I. C. S. Much capital is made of the refusal of almost all the English candidates at the last competitive examination to be nominated for service in India, and it will be remembered that the Viceroy-designate was recently prevailed upon to make a personal appeal in this matter. India, of course, has no cause to regret the situation. In whatever way the anomaly of the recruitment to the Indian Civil Service being primarily made in Britain is ended, the better it is for India. Evidently however, the anti-Indian propaganda carried on by Messrs. Churchill and Co. is having unexpected results, and the irony of the contretemps is really noteworthy.

### Plight Of Litigants

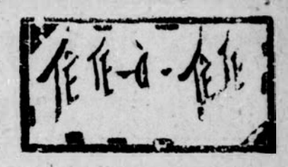
To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is a pity that the machinery of the Ratnagiri District authorities grind so slowly that they ignore the public convenience. Take the Civil Court at Malwan. It is in a greater measure maintained at the cost of the Vengorla Peta litigation. Nearly three-fourths of the suits either small causes or regular, are shared by the Vengorla Peta, but with what result? At personal discomfort and greater cost. Take, for instance, Redi, the southernmost place of the Malwan Court jurisdiction. A man from there requires three days for one hearing alone not to speak of other hearings if the case is adjourned. As for cost one motor seat to Malwan costs more than three times to one motor seat to Vengorla from Redi.

Recently the Judicial authorities at Belgaum made arrangements to restore the retrenched court by having the court sitting at one place being held at one place for the first half and at another place for the second half of the year. Cannot similar arrangements be made at Malwan? If the District authorities are reticent, will not the High Court come to the aid of the helpless litigants and relieve them of the miseries under which they are labouring.—Yours, etc.

G. A. N.

Shiroda Dec. 31.



**IS THE FALL OF MUSSOLINI'S DICTATORSHIP APPROACHING?**
—Headline.

No. It continues to stand still. But Il Duce himself is marching triumphantly to meet it.

* * * *

A scientist, speaking at Indore, said that the issues of peace or war depended on the right utilization of the waste materials of vegetable and animal life.

Mussolini seems to be in complete agreement with this theory.

The eating of Spaghetti he encourages and for the right utilization of waste materials of animal life, he has started a war.

* * * *

It appears that Roman Chaplains accompany Mussolini's troops in Abyssinia and bless the war tanks before they start on their death-dealing mission.

And when they do this, how the devil must be laughing in his sleeve!

* * * *

Yet another Red Cross unit is reported to have been bombed by the Italians in Abyssinia.

They evidently believe in several wrongs making one right.

By the way, were these aeroplanes that bombed the sick and the wounded also blessed by the Roman priests accompanying the Fascist army?

God bless them!

* * * *

"I believe Dominion Status will not only secure all we wish to gain by independence but something more which India will never attain without equal membership of that wonderful commonwealth of self-governing nations which is the greatest contribution of the British to the civilisation of the world."

This reads like a left-handed compliment to the British civilization. But it is not. It is, on the other hand, (pardon the pun) a right-handed compliment to the genius of a Nawab —to wit, the Nawab of Dacca. President of the Khilafat Conference.

* * * *

At the same conference, the Nawab of Dacca proposed a fifty year plan for "the Islamization of the Harijans."

But would it not be proper to start first a campaign for the Islamization of the Musalmans?

* * * *

**THAMES FLOODS SUBSIDING.**
—Headline.

So is the tide of Britain's prestige.

* * * *

Maulana Shaukat Ali says the time has come when strenuous efforts should be made to put an end to all quarrels among the different communities.

The time for that, in fact, arrived long ago and ever since has been repeating its visits to Maulana's threshold. But we are glad the Maulana has at last recognized it.

* * * *

The aim of education, according to the President of one of the Mushroom Educational Conferences, "is to train the young barbarian to take his place, according to his abilities in the civilized society."

The only place, however, which Education and Society seem to think fit for the abilities of the ycung barbarian is on the shelf. And there he remains till motheaten and covered with cobwebs. Then he is regarded competent to guide society and advise on what the aim of education should be.

* * * *

Defending the Government's industrial policy and explaining why other countries are progressing while India remains backward, an Anglo-Indian paper says:—

"The economic background in India is entirely different from the economic backeround in either Japan or Britain."

But that is exactly what we want—to change, the economic background. And, anyway, we know very well what factors are at the back of all our misfortunes and troubles.

* * * *

Gruff Father (to son): "Why don't you get out and find a job? When I was your age I was working for £1 a week in a shop, and at the end of five years I owned the shop."

"You can't do that nowadays. They have cash registers."

# Viceroy Felicitates Gaekwar

## 60 YEARS OF ENLIGHTENED RULE DEVOTED TO SUBJECTS' WELFARE

### Satisfaction Expressed At The Maharaja's Support To All-India Federation

VICEROY'S CAMP, MAKARPURA BARODA, January 5

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his speech made at the State Banquet at Baroda on (Sunday) said:—

"It is my pleasant duty to read out a message which His Majesty the King Emperor has been graciously pleased to entrust me to convey to Your Highness: "Your Highness, it gives me much pleasure to convey to Your Highness my sincere congratulations on the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of your accession to the Gadi of Baroda. To few princes it is granted to rule for so long a period of time and to look back with satisfaction upon 60 years of continued material and moral progress in the lives of their subjects. I trust Your Highness may be spared to your State for many years to come, and that prosperity and happiness may increasingly attend your rule."

The year 1875 when Your Highness succeeded to the Gadi marked the beginning of a new era of material and steady progress in the State. Under Your Highness' enlightened guidance, Baroda has never looked back. At the outset Your Highness set before you high ideals some of which have already been attained. Others you steadfastly pursue, and I can truly say that you have devoted your life to the interests of Your State and the welfare of your subjects.

FRUITS OF 60 YEARS' LABOUR

The fruits of your labour are in evidence on all sides. The administration of the State is on a high level but what is perhaps more important it is built upon sure foundations. It has afforded me much gratification to see the announcement which Your Highness has made that in commemoration of your Diamond Jubilee you have created a trust with a capital of one crore of rupees, the income from which is to be devoted to the improvement of rural conditions in your State. I can imagine no more fitting manner in which the memory of this historic occasion could be perpetuated.

BARODA'S LUCK.

The people of Baroda are fortunate indeed that Your Highness has been spared for so long a period of service for this common good, and I am confident that Your name will be emblazoned in gold upon the annals of your State, and will long be remembered by your people with gratitude and affection.

Your Highness has generously referred to the part I have been called upon to play in the constitutional changes that are now taking place in India. As I stated, when I visited you three years ago, my firm conviction is that an All-India Federation with necessary safeguards will be to the advantage and in the interests of the States and British India alike. Since that time the Government of India Act has been placed upon the Statute Book, and I am delighted to know that this measure has the support of broad-minded and experienced rulers like Your Highness. The future of India is now placed in her own hands. In that future the States will be called upon to bear an ever-increasing share in the problems which beset every Government, and Baroda by reason of its high standards of efficiency in education and administration will be expected to play a role of great importance.

READJUSTMENT SCHEME.

I have been very greatly interested in Your Highness' reference to the scheme which you have put forward with a view to the readjustment of the relations existing between the Baroda State and certain of her tributaries. Under this scheme while you have sought to effect an improvement in economic and administrative conditions and to provide for financial relief to the States and estates concerned you have wisely taken care to leave their powers and privileges unimpaired. I sincerely trust that the feudatories to whom Your Highness has referred will give your proposals their full and careful consideration for they will certainly be well-advised to do so.

ERADICATE COMMUNALISM.

Your Highness has mentioned the subject of communalism in India. It is for the leaders of creeds and communities so to set their house in order that toleration may prevail. Communalism must necessarily retard progress and (as I have said in a speech which I recently made at Allahabad) it is the duty of all those who have the welfare of their land at heart to show courage and wisdom so that this evil may be eradicated, and India may enter on her new constitution with the omens favourable and the course set fair. I heartily endorse every word that Your Highness has said on this subject and I sincerely trust that your appeal will not fall on deaf ears.

I feel that I cannot sit down without saying how pleased I was to learn of the honour which was bestowed at the New Year upon Your Highness' Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar who has played such an important part in the constitutional discussions which took place in England and who has rendered such consistent and outstanding service to Your Highness and to Baroda.

# Wanted Change Of Heart

## Rajen Babu On Prospects Of Unity Conference

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 5.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, though slightly better is not quite well. He has decided to stay here till he is able to take a long journey. He is likely to proceed to Wardha if he is well within a few days. Otherwise he might proceed to Calcutta in response to a call from that place in connection with the Calcutta Congress dispute.

LIBERAL MOVE WELCOMED

A representative of the "United Press" had a talk with Rajendra Babu this afternoon regarding current politics. As regards the much talked of unity between Liberals and other parties with a view to give a united front to the Government, the President welcomed the idea of unity, and admitted its desirability, but regretted that he had not received any concrete formula. There were certain items in the Congress programme which would easily be acceptable to all parties. They could come closer and they may one day see the dream of political unity being achieved.

When pointed out that Congress creed is likely to come in the way of such a unity, Rajendra Babu said that no party was expected to change its creed, much less Congress.

WANTED CHANGE OF HEART

Regarding communal unity and the move of some leaders to call a Conference for this purpose, the President said that such conferences had proved abortive in the past.

What was wanted was a yearning for the change of heart. It might be said that both sides were tired of wrangling and might now desire for peace and it is very likely any such attempt might succeed.

The Congress President would not hazard any opinion on the acceptance of office, but said that there was great divergence of opinion in this matter, but whatever decision the Lucknow Congress might take in the matter, it would be respected and carried out by the pro-officewallas as well as by the no-officewallas. The President did not fear any schism in Congress on this score.—United Press.

# "PILGRIMAGE" TO NANKING

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

**The Peiping Students' Union decided to send a second group of "pilgrims" to Nanking to protest against the anti-autonomy movement in north China 200 students who started to walk yesterday from Tientsin plan to join two Peiping groups near Nanking for the final march on the capital.**

**Universities' classes here could not be resumed after the new year holidays. Almost all students absented themselves while pickets turned away the few who appeared.**

## HAVOC OF ITALIAN AIR RAID

RUGBY, Jan. 4.

Press reports from Addis Ababa announce the death of Doctor Lundstrom, the Swedish Doctor who was wounded in the Italian air raid on the Swedish Red Cross unit. His jaw has been shot awry and he succumbed while being conveyed to the camp at Rugalli.

Doctor Hylander, the principal medical officer of the Ambulance is in Addis Ababa and is still suffering from the effects of the raid. In an interview he is reported to have said that at least twenty bombs must have been dropped. Two patients who were on the operating table were killed instantly. Dr. Hylander says that he himself was in a semi-conscious condition and was nearly suffocated by smoke and deafened by noise. The groans and screams of the wounded were terrible. Many of them were half covered by earth and stones flung up by the explosions of bombs. After a pause in the bombing, the drowning of planes became louder and a hail of machine gun bullets swept through the tents.

Twenty-eight patients and about 50 attendants were killed in the raid.—B.O.W.

## MR. RUSTOMJI F. MULLA DEAD

### Bombay Loses A Noted Lawyer

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Rustomji Furdoonji Mulla (solicitor), which took place on Saturday at the Parsi General Hospital Bombay.

The deceased was a senior partner of the well known firm of Messrs, Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, and his advice was sought after by many businessmen and commercial firms. He was a brother of late Sir Dinshah F. Mulla, P. C. In his death Bombay has lost a noted lawyer.

## END OF FASCIST REGIME IN SIGHT?

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 4.

The announcement of the death of Dr. Lundstorm increased bitterness in the public opinion in regard to the Italian bombing of the Swedish ambulance.

"Nerikesallehanda" suggests that the outrage may lead to action by France, Britain and the United States and may prove the last nail in the coffin of Sgr. Mussolini's dreams of the Empire.

"Ostergotland's" "Folkblad" likewise declares it will not be surprising if the incident leads to the fall of regime and end of Italy's war policy.

## England-Wales Match Personnel

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

English Ruggerites against Wales for the match to be played at Swansea on 18th January are identical with those who played against New Zealand on Saturday.

## STOP PRESS

ROSS CROMARTY BYE-ELECTION.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

A remarkable position has arisen in Ross Cromarty bye-election, following Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's decision to contest the seat in the National Government interest despite his rejection by the local Unionists, who may choose a Unionist candidate, possibly, Mr. Randolph Churchill, to oppose Mr. MacDonald. Meanwhile, an Independent Liberal candidate is likely to take the field, and the newly-formed Divisional Labour organisation has invited Mr. Hector Mcneill to contest the seat in Labour interest.

Mr. Malcolm's sister, Ishbel, who just became a licensee of an inn near Highwycombe, to-day, was busy serving lunches and drinks to the crowd of motorists, cyclists and hikers who invaded the inn in the morning. Visitors to the inn during the week-end included the American Ambassador and his wife.

## NO DEARTH OF PROVISIONS

### Abyssinians Can Continue War For Ten Years

(From Our Correspondent)

DIRE-DAWA (By Mail).

Reports have reached here that the peace talks have come to nothing and war has again started in right earnest.

Official reports now confirming the great victory of the troops of Ras Imirrou and Ras Ayelou in which six tanks and a considerable quantity of other war material has been seized from the Italian troops who retreated in haste leaving a large number of dead on the field. It is reported also that the Italians have made some protest to the League of Nations about this matter. Because they say that the Abyssinians have attacked them while peace talks were proceeding.

ABYSSINIAN VICTORY

This is a confirmation of the Abyssinian victory at Takkaze and the Italians admit that they were forced to retire at Takkaze river and are at a place far from Pembregenna. The Abyssinians claim to have inflicted very heavy losses on the Italian troops.

On the morning of December 22, an official telegram from the Emperor was sent to Governor Nassibou informing him of another great victory that the Abyssinians had gained. The Italians were celebrating a small victory, in which a commander of the Abyssinian army according to a pre-arranged plan vacated a town which the Italians entered. Their troops were suddenly surrounded from all sides and more than 2,000 troops were put to the sword, seven officers were made prisoners and the Abyssinians seized 10 tanks, 28 machine-guns 2 trolleys, 2 automobiles and large quantities of rifles and ammunition.

NO DEARTH OF PROVISIONS

The needs of the Abyssinian troops are simple, gram, wheat and barley are sufficient food for them and they have enough for more than 10 years.

MORE VICTORIES

The latest semi-official Abyssinian news speak of the capture of Axoune by the troops of Ras Ayclou. Confirmation has now arrived of the capture of Axaune by Ras Ayslou and of Adigarat by the troops of Ras Kasse, Ras Seyyum. Adowa is being attacked from both sides and its fall is expected any moment. It is said that a lot of Swiss experts are working in the anti-aircraft, machine-guns and heavy artillery sections of the Abyssinian army. Ras Immirrou, Ras Mulgaitha and other commanders are all successfully fighting on the other side of the Takkaze river.

My special messenger arrived on December 24 with news of Abyssinian victory in Ogadain. Somalis made a request for permission of a night attack. They said they were tired of being bombed in the trenches and with a large force of the Abyssinians made a strong night attack on the other side of Karrahe where the Italians had been concentrating and after a night-long struggle defeated the Italians who hastily retreated to Gabradarre. Two hundred and fifty white soldiers were killed and many prisoners are expected in Jijiga to-day.

EXPERIMENT SUCCEEDS

This experiment having succeeded orders have come by telegraph for all commanders Dedjazaluba Mukunon and Ammada to forge ahead night attacks when aeroplanes are useless and cannot do any harm. The troops will remain under cover the whole day.

## Duchess Of York Improves

RUGBY, Jan. 4.

The Duchess of York continues to make progress towards recovery from the influenza and pneumonia from which she is suffering.—B.O.W.

*Our Abyssinian Letter*

# Forests Set On Fire And Forces Gassed

## ITALY'S 'CIVILISING' MISSION EXPOSED

### Ethiopians Change Tactics To Successful Night Attacks

(By Our Correspondent)

DIRE-DAWA.

(By Mail.)

An Afghan who went to work as a trolly-driver in Ogadain, has came here on his way to Addis, Ababa. He has brought such news as would shock the world, when they know how in the name of civilization, the Italians have been trying to destroy the brave Abyssinian nation by incessant air-bombing.

BARBEROUS ACTS.

Since the start of the hostilities Italians have been bombing the Abyssinian troops and villages nearly every day. The Abyssinian soldiers were ordered not to attack but to remain on the defensive in the trenches, where the Italians sent bombing machines every day and when the Abyssinians under heavy fire from the Italian bombers tried to take shelter under dense trees, these aeroplanes threw some stuff on these trees for some miles and if these trees did not burn soon the Italians threw some bombs on these trees and the whole forest for miles round become ablaze. Of course this was done to "roast" those Abyssinians who had taken shelter in those forests.

SHEER TERRORISM.

He also said that at mid-day the villagers are in the habit of taking out their flocks and keep them under the shade when the Italian bombers to get busy, they suddenly swooped down on these defenceless villagers and threw such heavy bombs on them that the villagers and their camels and bullocks were all blown up and an arm or a leg came to the ground and camels flesh rained on the spot. This way the Italians are trying to terrorize the people and the soldiers.

Dedjaz Afwark was killed by a trick, some aeroplanes were sent to bomb their positions and when the Italian aeroplanes saw that the soldiers had all taken cover, the other aeroplanes flew away and only one remained in the air about 1200 yards up. This aeroplane started turning on the right and then to the left in such way that the Abyssinians thought it was disabled and was going to fall. They thought so because it was wandering as if to fall. Every one became careless and came out of the trench. Dedjaz Afwark who was a very careful man was also deceived and came and stood near his machine gun. At once this machine came tottering towards him and threw such strong bombs that he was thrown off some paces and his leg was torn away, 5 of his men were also killed and a gun and machine gun were destroyed.

PANICKY PSYCHOLOGY.

In Dagahbour the same story is repeated. Only some stone buildings stand, partially damaged, but all the other houses are in ruins. The shop-keepers kept all their cash on their persons and it was a common thing for them to start running for shelter on hearing false alarms which were frequently given. Many times the people only saw some white vultures far in the sky and thinking that these were Italian aeroplanes, every one who saw these birds gave an alarm and at once a panic spread and people ran in a hurry to take cover from impending destruction, some times while the Abyssinian troops were on the march these bombing machines swooped down over them and these poor fatigued soldiers went and threw themselves in the ditches to take cover and the animals taking fright ran away. So these poor soldiers loose all their rations and have to go without food for days, till their officers get some Jowari or pounded dry bread, after repeated requests to Jigziga. These brave Abyssinian soldiers are fighting under such disadvantages, suffering many privations but never complaining, ready to lay down their lives for their country. It is by these barbaric means that they are forced to vacate their positions and can not pursue their enemies even if they rout them in battle.

Besides this, whenever the Italians have made an attack they usually do so after scattering these troops by intense bombardment and throwing smoke screen bombs over them. And after this they generally hide themselves behind their tanks and that the Abyssinian rifles are powerless to do any harm.

But in all these trying circumstances the brave Abyssinian soldiers face their enemies. They took four of their tanks by assault in the fight at Sasabaneh. My friend was present and he spoke very highly of the courage of a Tigrean soldier who finding that their men were being butchered by these tanks at once jumped on top of one, while this tank was in action. He was shot twice. He is said to have broken a small glass in the top and killed the Italian by shooting him. His example was at once followed by others and defeat was turned to victory. The Italian officer killed by this Tigrean is said to be of very high rank and as soon as this officer was killed the enemy troops ran away.

The burnt forests are the testimony of the barbaric deeds of General Grazione, of Libya farmer. He does not come out to fight in the open field but trying to put fear in the hearts of the brave Abyssinians by the strong air-arm that he possesses. The tactics of the veteran war General Wahib Pasha and General Nassibau have forced him to retire. But the Abyssinians are not able to make any offensive for the above reasons.

Why Ras Darsita has been able to penetrate the Italian territory is that he is marching very strongly and always through parts containing dense forests, and he is preparing the road wherever he goes and makes trenches on both sides of this road, so that his troops always remain safe from any air attack.

## GERMAN PRESS ANGRY

### America Knows "Little Of Real European Conditions"

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, January 4.

President Roosevelt's message aroused ire in the German press.

The "Angriff" for example says it is rash incurcation to see in the autocratic states only infernal machines whose clock works continually threatening a peaceful world.

It is comical because it shows how little, good American conscience knows of the real conditions in these states.

The "Angriff" points out that the Nazi regine had arrived at an understanding with Poland, renounced all territorial claims 'vis-a-vis' ed all territorial claims 'vis a vis' France, and reached naval understanding with Britain.

## HITLER'S PRESENT TO JAPANESE EMPEROR

SHANGHAI, (By Air Mail).

According to the "North China Herald", Herr Hitler has presented a thousand-year old picture of Emperor Saga, to the Emperor of Japan. The picture which was painted by the famous Japanese artist Kanaoka Kose and was lying until now in the Berlin museum was brought to Tokyo by Viscount Mushakoji, the Japanese ambassador in Berlin.

# POPULATION CONFERENCE

## First Session Will Be Held At End Of January

LUCKNOW (By Mail.)

In the ensuing first Indian Population Conference, which will be held at Lucknow at the end of January, the following will preside over the different sections:

Prof. J. Thomas of Madras University—Economic Theories and Problems.

Prof. K. V. Madhava of Mysore University—Vital Statistics and Diseases.

Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar of Calcutta University—Population Sociology.

Dr. Niliratan Dhar of Allahabad University—Diet and Nutrition.

Dr. Khanolkar of Bombay University—Family Hygiene and Eugenics.

Dr. Panchanan Mitter of Calcutta University—Anthropological Problems.

Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis will preside over a symposium of Statistical Methods of Population Research. Mr. Harbilas Sarda will give an evening discourse on marriage reform and legislation in India.

A Reception Committee has been formed with Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, as Chairman. Dr. N. M. Majumdar, Department of Economics and Sociology, Lucknow University, is the Secretary of the Conference.—A. P.

## U. S. TANKERS FOR ITALY

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

An Italian group from Genoa contracted for the purpose of a 2,550-ton American tanker, as also for negotiating the purchase of three smaller tankers.

It is understood the intension is the recondition of the vessels which will be sent to Italy with car goes of oil whereafter it is reported the vessels will be scrapped and the steel used for war materials.

# EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

*Inspector Wade* — *"The Silver Key"*

THE RUBBER SUCTION-CUP CAN ONLY HOLD ON A SMOOTH SURFACE, ALLENBY--- AND THIS BRICK IS THE ONLY SMOOTH ONE!- I'LL BE ABLE TO PULL IT OUT IN A MINUTE!
12-12
BEFORE I GO AHEAD, ALLENBY-I WANT YOU TO LEAVE!-BINNY'S A MURDERER-HE MEANS BUSINESS-- AND THIS IS MY JOB!
I REFUSE TO LEAVE!
© 1935, King Features Syndicate, Inc., Great Britain rights reserved.
IF THAT'S THE WAY YOU FEEL ABOUT IT, I'LL HAVE TO--CONVINCE YOU!
YOU'LL BE SAFE BEHIND THIS STONE WALL- IF BINNY BLOWS UP THE HOUSE, IT'LL BE MY FUNERAL, NOT YOURS!
LYMAN ANDERSON

# OUR READERS' VIEWS

## "Ahmedabad Municipal Schools"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a leaderette under the heading of "Ahmedabad Municipal Schools" published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 28th December 1935 (2nd Dak Edition). Therein you state that before you can endorse the remark in the report of the Ahmedabad Municipal School Board for the year 1934-35 that the increase in the number of pupils can be called highly satisfactory, you would like to know the number of children of school-going age, not yet attending any school and why compulsory education is not as yet introduced by the Ahmedabad Municipality though it is a thoroughly national body and fairly well off.

The answers to both these questions are given on page 11 of the report itself, from which I quote the following extracts for the information of your readers.

"So still about 25,000 children in the city of Ahmedabad, who ought to attend schools do not take any kind of education and are permitted to remain illiterate. The Municipality has been doing its best to expand primary education in the city on a voluntary system by opening as many primary schools as possible. Hardly any application from people to open a new school in their locality is rejected by the Municipality. These 25,000 children who are at present drifting on without attending any school and remain quite illiterate can be made to attend schools only if compulsory education is introduced in our city. With a view to remove completely illiteracy from our city by bringing these 25,000 children to schools, the Municipality, so early as 1925, has submitted to Government for their sanction a complete scheme of compulsory education, with all the necessary details, for our city. Ten years have come and gone since the scheme has been submitted but Government sanction to the scheme is not at all forthcoming; and under the present financial condition of Government, I doubt very much the Government sanction to that scheme will be received in the near future.

Under the circumstances, I regret it is not at all possible for me to anticipate when compulsory education will be introduced in the city of Ahmedabad". Yours etc.

VIDYAGAURI R. NILKANTH.
Chairman,
School Board,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

School Board Office,
Ahmedabad Municipality,
January 2, 1936.

## Miss Mayo Again

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Miss Katherine Mayo has recently published a new book, 'The Face of Mother India', though much water has not flowed down the Ganges and the Thames since the publication of 'Mother India', a tirade on India, written in the style of a Cassandra-like propagandist, Miss Katherine Mayo indulged in indiscriminate vilification of India's culture and civilization in that 'notoriously famous' book, which led many to say that 'the intellectual dishonesty of La Grosse Americaine was appalling! Regarding her recent publication, a correspondent in 'Daily Telegraph' remarks, "The Face of Mother India" is for two-thirds of its bulk a collection of photographs, representing many aspects of throbbing life of India with more than due proportion devoted to riots, to temple life and to the many forms that political agitation has taken. The main theme of its text is the centuries-old conflict between Hinduism and the Muslim faith. Miss Mayo's sympathies are very frankly with the Mohammedans."

Miss Mayo seems to have tried to raise the obnoxious demon of communalism with her vagabond imagination, specially when time has come to pause, ponder and to realise responsibility and to bury the communal hatchet'. She considers herself to be 'a volunteer, unsubsidised, uncommitted and unattached, but her new book does nothing else but seek to intensify the antagonism between the two faiths. Her singularly mischievous book of "Mother India" presented an ugly and appalling picture of Indian civilization and aroused indignation in India and abroad, due to many glaring errors, exaggerations, and sweeping statements, and it was hailed as the crudest form of transpontine journalism.

Will the Government of India and the sincere friends of the country in India and abroad protest against the unfair representation of the picture of Indian affairs? If matters stand thus, we may well feel: 'Save us from our tourist-friends'. Yours, etc.

KANTILAL D. KORA.
Laxmi Nagar, KHAR.

## League Of Catholic Action

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—At the meeting, convened by the Archbishop of Bombay a few days ago for the inauguration of the League of Catholic Action, His Excellency presided and read his speech. His Excellency emphasized that in the Catholic Church authority comes from above.

Allow me to remark that not only in the Catholic Church but also in the State authority comes from above, but with the authority also come obligations. Therefore, if the obligations are not fulfilled, it is competent or the ruled to criticise that authority and point out derelictions of duty. In the managements of Railways, Mills and similar institutions, the employees go on strike against acts of injustice and wrong, though the authority in the managements of the mills, etc., is derived from above.

With reference to His Excellency's remark regarding the administration of Church properties and funds it should be noted that the Rules framed by His Excellency on the subject are undemocratic, and arbitrary, reducing the laity to nonentities, the so-called wardens to glorified servants, elevating parish-priests to real administrators and investing the ordinary with such extraordinary powers that he becomes the absolute Master of the effects of parishes, though it should be borne in mind that whatever Churches are possessed of in the way of funds and properties are the accumulations of benefactions, etc., made by the laity.

If the Catholic Action is not to see to this the introduction of schools, agricultural, industrial, and high and the establishment and location of a diocesan seminary on a suitable site for the benefit of the people, matters on which there have been numerous petitions to His Excellency and authorities in Bangalore and Rome, but hitherto without success, I ask what is the Catholic Action for, if it is to fold its hands in so important things?—Yours, etc.,

"ONE PRESENT."

14-12-35.

## Appeal To Mayor

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The beach extending from Worli to Mahim is a beautiful spot blessed by nature and forms a pleasant resort for people living in Dadar, Matunga and Mahim for their morning excursions and evening strolls after a weary day's toil. These parts are now being congested with population from the city proper and have been attracting more and more people from the over crowded parts like Girgaum. This beach in consequence has become a Back-bay of the Suburbs, more so in the sense of its beautiful back-ground and natural scenery. The pity, however, of the situation is that the Municipal drains have been let down on the shore itself and not into the sea with the consequent polution of the air all around. If you will visit this place at evenings you will find it crowded with gentlemen, ladies and children and it is but essential, considering the fact that they come here in great numbers to enjoy fresh and pure air, that these drains should be reconstructed or modified to go deep into the sea. I think the Municipality will not grudge a little additional expenditure to the convenience and the health of the rate-payers of E and G wards. Will our City Fathers of these wards look into this?

A little above the sea-shore, quite near the place where people flock, is the Hindu Cemetery. Of course it cannot be disputed that it is a convenient place, looking to the position of the suburban residents but in my opinion it should have been completely fenced round. A small partition like a wall of tin sheets has been erected facing the sea for the ostensible purpose of sparing the people on the beach an unpleasant sight but it falls short of the purpose. Two sides are quite open and I do not know what the thoughts of little children or their elders even who come there might be at the ghastly sights usually witnessed here. Even the mourners, I believe, are for a moment perturbed at the thought that the dead is not favoured with sanctity and seclusion.

I trust the readers and the Municipal authorities of these wards will move in the matter for redress so far as it is in their power. Besides, it is not too much to bring these facts to the attention of our revered and zealous Mayor Mr. Nariman who takes such a keen and warm interest in the well being and health of the Citizens of Bombay.

An article by Mr. M. V. Pandioskar voicing these very grievances in full details has already appeared in "Daily Lokmanya" dated 25-12-1935 and I fully endorse the views expressed therein.—Yours, etc.

G. S. VAIDYA.

## CONGRESS JUBILEE

(Continued From Page 6)

country, particularly independence of India. To him it meant the path to govern the country would go to those who produced the goods and commodities for the community. Unless that was accomplished he for one would not feel satisfied that the country had achieved independence. Mr. Mehon's statement that the people of India were celebrating the Congress Jubilee in their country not as free citizens but under the yoke of various punitive laws, including the Criminal Law Amendment Act, created a profound impression on the Englishmen. Some of them hung thier heads in shame when they learnt from Mr. Menon that in their name India was governed in such a manner that "even the tallest of our countrymen cannot hold his head high." But, Mr. Menon emphasised that the Congress had become such a force in the country that the Goverment had no alternative than to reckon with it. Of course, he assured his listeners that in a fight against imperialism none of them should expect quarter from it just as imperialism does not expect quarter from them. Mr. Menon concluded: "We talk of civilisation, we talk of saving it. But civilization cannot be saved by speeches in Geneva, or from the pulpit. Civilization can only be saved by the liquidation of imperialism, from its very foundation, and by the outlawry of war. India's fight for independence is nothing but her fight against imperialism, her fight to save civilization."

### Indian Students' Gathering.

Members of the Indian Students' Union and Hostel held their annual dinner at 112, Gower Street, on Saturday last. Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar was the chief guest of the evening and the main hall of the Union was decorated with festive buntings and streamers. Mr. C. F. Andrews was privileged to give the toast of the Union and in doing so he put on record the service rendered by the Union to the Indian student community in London. The Chairman of the Union, Mr. Ayub, who is on probation in the Indian Civil Service, in a brief speech welcomed Dewan Bahadur Sir Vijayaraghavachariar and complimented him for the many distinctions that he had achieved in the service of India. He was followed by another Indian student, Mr. Darabshaw, who in a witty speech gave the toast of the company's distinguished guests of the evening.

Dewan Bahadur Sir Vijayaraghavachariar, took his clue from Mr. Darabshaw and gave us a first-rate after-dinner speech, full of humour, full of reminiscences of the past and full of advice to young Indians as to what they should do in the field of economic and industrial progress of India. He played about with the difficulty which average Englishman experiences in pronouncing his name, one of whom, out of sheer of nervousness, called him "Reverend Diwan" whereas another one made him known as "Divan." But the Lord Mayor of Manchester some years ago, he said, offered a wager with anyone for five pounds who would be able to pronounce the name of the distinguished Indian guest of the City of Manchester correctly. No one won the wager and the Lord Mayor withdrew the five pound note that was flung across the table.

### Founding Fathers.

The following is taken from "A Spectator's Note-book" in "The Spectator" of 27th December:—

The Jubilee of the Indian National Congress is an event well worth noting. In 1885, when A. O. Hume, son of the famous Parliamentary "guardian of the public purse", created the first political organisation in India, no development could have seemed more remote than the emergence of a Nationalist party. Reform in India half a century ago meant Western education and the arduous task of modifying the caste system. Hume and Sir William Wedderburn, with their Indian allies, made an extraordinary difference within ten years of the first Congress. The "founding fathers" in Bombay and Bengal were a group of remarkable men, several of them adding physical impressiveness to their eloquence in English. Their names are fading now, even in India, for the astonishing power of Gandhi made a decisive end of the old National Congress, which was a Liberal and essentially Westernising movement. G. K. Gokhale, widely known and honoured here until his death in 1915, was its finest product. His spirit and attitude survive in one eminent Indian—the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, of Poona, esteemed in Geneva and elsewhere as an orator of surpassing gifts. But men who once led the advance are now far in the rear.

## CAMPING FOR RURAL UPLIFT

### Novel Experiment In Poona District Villages

(From A Correspondent.)

SHIVALI, (By Mail).

The Sarasvati-math Samstha (The Rural Education Society) of Rashtra-Dharma, Bombay, which has been doing the work of Rural Education and Rural Uplift for the last eight years around Lohogad in Meval Taluka (Poona District organized during this X-mas, a Village Culture Camp.

After the inauguration Ceremony of the Camp had been performed on the 24th inst. at 10 p.m. the party from Bombay—some 20-5 in number including the members of the Managing Committee Mr. Dadasahib Phalvikar a veteran worker from Savantwadi Mr. Patkar, Engineer in the Bombay, Corporation and some ladies left for Malavali by the last night-passenger and arrived there in the morning. Led by a party of Scouts, the party left after an hour or so at Malavali for Lohogad, to the sounding of the bugle and the beat of the drum. Mr. P. S. Kanetkar, retired Palace Superintendent of Baroda State and Inamdar of Baur, a village in Maval Taluka, had purposely come from Kurla inspite of illness, to give his blessings to the Camp. Mr. Gadgil the Assistant Editor of "Sakal" had joined the Camp from Poona.

After arriving at Lohogad at 1 a.m., the party carried out a survey of the whole village and thereafter cleaned the gutter and the surroundings of the village well, thus setting an example to the villagers.

VILLAGERS RESOLVE.

At 4 p.m. the Camp moved to Mahagaon, a village some four miles from Lohogad. The villagers greeted the party with "lezim." At night there was a big gathering of villagers and at this meeting, it was unanimously resolved that each able-bodied villager should devote two days in a month for the improvement of the village.

On 26th morning, the Camp shifted to Shivali, a village about five miles from Mahagaon, and the main venue of the Camp. The Agriculture Department had arranged a small exhibition containing exhibits of improved varieties of corn and plant, which were already growing or were likely to grow in the Maval Taluka. Mr. B. G. Oak, the District Agricultural Overseer, had specially come to explain the significance of these improvements to the agriculturists.

On 26th and 27th, the Camp carried out several programmes including tree-planting, etc. Here also, the villagers agreed to dedicate one day in each month for the improvement of the village.

On the 27th noon, the institution celebrated its Prize Distribution Ceremony at the hands of Mr. Patkar, Engineer in the Bombay Corporation. Prizes were given for notable success in the annual examination, regularity in attending the school, and for proficiency in games as well.

NEW METHOD.

On the 28th and 29th, the Quarterly Session of the Rural Workers was held. Prof. S. R. Bhagvat of the Rural Reconstruction Association, Poona, and his band of workers, Mr. B. J. Kher, Solicitor, Bombay and others had attended the Conference. Prof. Bhagvat gave an interesting exhibition of his new method of removing illiteracy. He is at present on a long tour for the removal of illiteracy and his new method holds out great promise of success.

The institution intends organizing in May 1936 a Village Culture Camp for a fortnight and I trust the intelligentsia will be doing a solid service to the villages by joining the Camp.

## *Grant To Delhi Municipality Extended For Two Years*

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

It is understood that the Government of India have sanctioned the continuance of the grant-in-aid of Rs. 25,000 a year to the Delhi Municipal Committee for two years with effect from the current financial year for provision for the maintenance of certain Municipal services in the developed areas in Dariya Ganj, the Western extension of the Burn and Bastion roads in Paharganj and Qadam Sharif.

This sanction is, however, without prejudice to the general question whether a grant for this specific purpose is really justified, the final decision on which will be made before any further continuance of the grant can be considered.—A.P.

The Jacob Haji Esa Free Fracture Institute, Kambeker Street, Bombay, shows a return for 1935 6,483 men, 1,520 women and 1,852 children totalling 9855.

## KEY TO PREVENT ANOTHER WAR

### Socialist World State Is The Only Solution,

The change of the present capitalist order of Society into a Socialistic world-state could alone prevent the "war round the corner" was the keynote of a lecture delivered by Mr. M. R. Masani, at the Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, presided

At the outset the lecturer dwelt on the International situation, clarifying the imperialist forces of the world which were at loggerheads.

The struggle for negemony in Europe between England and France for nearly 500 years was still continuing, the lecturer declared. A hundred years back the Vienna peace after the Napoleonic wars and a hundreds years later the Versailles Peace after the Great War were bound to collapse.

The present National boundaries did not always exist in history. A certain form of production ushered in the present Nation states.

In the middle ages—Empires were the units and the countries that formed the unit were economically linked together.

But later, the feudal orders inherently existing in such a unit developed their barriers and tariff-walls.

ECONOMIC FORCES.

As rising economic force, the capitalist system broke the tariff barriers as they came in the way of the industrialists and thus the Feudal order changed to Nationalism, where the boundaries were only political.

Conflicts which later on arose were not Racial but were predominantly economic.

The sitting-on-the-fence-policy of Britain as relating to world-Imperialism was exhaustively dealt with by the lecturer.

The possibility of a Western Locarno between the bigger Powers of the West as the result of a rapprochement between England, Germany, France and Italy and the strengthening of Japs. aims in the East had been so far encouraged.

LEAGUE AND BRITAIN.

The support to the League of Nations in the Abyssinian tangle which was maintained prior to the general elections in England and the subsequent debacle leading to the dismissal of Sir Samuel Hoare were well-known.

Even though things had righted themselves the possibility of throwing Abyssinia to the wolves was not past. The application of the oil embargo may lead to conditions favourable to Italy turning Socialist.

India must take her place in world evolution and must take more interest in the international situation to benefit by it as Egypt, was doing, was the plea put forward by the lecturer.

EGYPTIAN STUDENTS' EXAMPLE.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in his concluding remarks said, personally he did not apprehend a war in the next 2 or 3 years. Yet the menace of war was there. There were at least two outstanding factors which disturbed peace—the Versailles Treaty which sowed the seeds of a future war and the existing economic order.

He said "So long as we don't change the present capitalist order war is inevitable. The present order stood for a constant search and acquisition of markets and so long as there was no proper planning of the means of production and just distribution of wealth, and the mutual rivalries of imperialist Powers continued in consequence war was not far off."

STUDENTS' RESPONSIBILITY.

Congressmen beheved that Freedom could only be won by the united and unaided efforts of the people themselves, yet a time may come when the world situation may help Indian aspirations. Egypt was a recent example.

Appealing to the students who were present in large numbers at the meeting to emulate the example of Egypt where the representatives of students had helped the United Front to secure the revival of the Constitution. The president said that if the India's struggle had failed, during the last two campaigns, one of the main reasons was that the students of India had, on the whole, remained apathetic and had not realized their duty to the country. He hoped that, the students would take an increasing and enlightened interest in international affairs and study them carefully and also do their duty by their country.

## *Engine And 6 Vehicles Derailed*

MADURA JUNCTION, Jan. 5.

At about 12-35 p. m. on January 4, a ballast train collided with a lorry between Nattarasankottai and Kallai on the Trichinopoly-Manamadurai chord line, the engine and six vehicles being derailed.

Transhipment has been arranged.

Through communication is expected to be resumed by 4 p.m. to-day.—A. P.

# Congress Is A Great Nation-Builder

## *IT HAS WELDED NATION INTO ONE DESPITE DIVERGENCES*

### *Mr. Mehta's Speech At London Jubilee Celebrations*

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

Following are extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. K. P. Mehta (son of the late Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta) at the Congress Jubilee celebrations held in London in Stewart's Restaurant, Piccadilly, on Friday, December 29:—

"I would like to make clear the fact that we have met here to-day not to discuss the political aspects but only in a social and historical spirit to celebrate, as no doubt will be celebrated all over India, the Golden Jubilee of a great national institution which, in its inception proved the far-sighted wisdom and vision, the political instinct and graft of principle, the sturdy and robust commonsense of those great Indians and the few Englishmen who took part in its initiation, and which has ever since exercised so potent an influence in fostering the growth of a common national existence amongst us, in the development, the betterment and the progress of our great country and of the Indian people. Your Committee has not intended this to be a public or political meeting. I am therefore not to be considered to be the chairman in the ordinary sense of such a meeting, but merely the "apology" for a chairman

STURDY BUILDERS.

"The only reason I can see for the Committee placing me in this amorphous position is perhaps to emphasise the non-political character of this gathering, on an occasion when we may recall with pride, admiration and gratitude again the names of our departed and living patriots, who with exemplary patience, foresight and self-sacrifice built up this great national institution of India, who steered it through perverse and narrow-minded prejudice, through misrepresentation, ridicule, and abuse, through anxiety and peril, through the calm and the storm for 50 laborious years, and who by patiently overcoming them have enabled us to-day to celebrate its Golden Jubilee with the same feelings of faith in its ideals and of hope in its future. I feel that in doing me the honour to ask me to take the chair this afternoon, your Committee have had it in mind to do honour as his living shadow to my revered father, the late Sir Phirozeshah Mehta, whose vigorous association with the great founders and workers of the Congress from its earliest days is still remembered.

GREAT NATION-BUILDER.

"A dispassionate and retrospective survey of the origin and growth of the Indian National Congress convinces us that besides being India's best recognised political sounding-board, the Congress has been a great nation-builder in the field of social reforms and industrial progress. From being the starting point of an all-India machinery for a self-governing India, it soon discovered that it had to be responsible also for the social, educational and economic advancement of the country. Out of the Congress we thus initiated an annual social conference, a country-wide Swadeshi movement accompanied with an annual industrial exhibition, and out of its spirit further grew separate conferences such as the All-India Women's Conference, the Medical Societies Conference on hygiene and health, Educational and Co-operative Societies' Conferences, various types of village and agrarian conferences. The ever-widening growth of many other activities resulted from all these.

"Thus our Indian National Congress has achieved a unique triumph in India's history by making that country of teeming millions a political, social, educational and economic national unit. It has made an epoch in Indian progress in many and varied directions. It has made possible the recognition, in spite of our many divergencies and differences, of our rivalries and conflicts, of our anxiety for promoting our particular and sectional interests, as exist and are bound to exist internally in every country in the world, even with populations less than that of a single province of India and with less divergences, it has made possible the recognition of the immutable bond which binds all the various communities of the country solidly together in the pursuit of their common ends and ideals, their common interest and objective their aspirations and rights that are national in character and in which we are all equally deeply concerned. It has made it possible to weld the whole people together into one common alliance of nationality.

"We cannot, in a historical retrospect, refrain from bringing back to our memory the names of the great men who laboured with such enthusiasm and devotion, with such a sense of duty and true patriotism for the welfare of their country.

"On this auspicious day, it behoves the sons and daughters of India and all supporters of India's progress to recall those names and the memories of work done for Indian National Congress. This explains to you, why to-day we, merchants, doctors, lawyers, students or politicians have met together without any political motive or political bias. We wish progress to the people of India, and a long and useful career to their Congress in future.

POLITICAL EVOLUTION.

"The political critic as well as the political leader both stand in single political events or activities in a detached form torn from the historical background of the period, that for the moment generally prevails simultaneously throughout the world. Just as political leaders are expected to guide their followers in the path of existing realities around them, so would political critics of past politicians be well advised to remember the world situation of the period in which men and women of the past generation had been working.

"The origin of the Indian National Congress rested on the belief of Parliamentary radicalism of the last century. Indian leaders of 1885 to 1905 did struggle after such ideals as national heroes all over the world were struggling after.

"A new era set in from 1905 when in backward countries, like Russia, China, Turkey and Persia peoples' revolts were taking place, and when in Parliamentary countries Labour movements were coming above the horizon, when the Indian Congress also was undergoing a radical change. The post-war period altered the political history and outlook of all nations in the world, the severest change taking place in Russia. It is at this period that the Indian Congress also is undergoing certain rapid changes. It is unwise for critics of 1935 to ask themselves why their leaders of 1885 or 1895 did not act like the leaders of 1915 or 1925 or 1935.

"So we leave Congress politics to Congress leaders, and content ourselves to-day in meeting together as Indians of all creeds and beliefs with a new bond of unity among ourselves and with our countrymen of the past 50 years who through the Congress have left a revered memory behind them for us all.

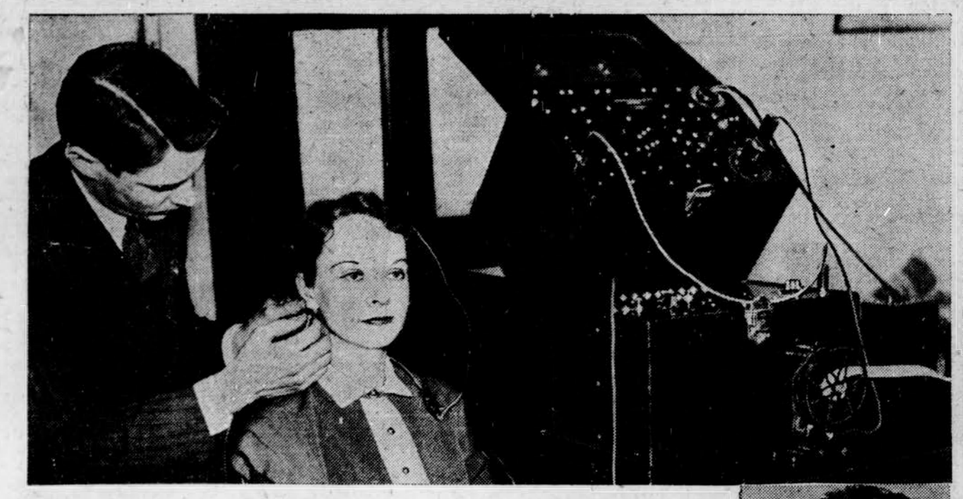
OUR DUTY.

"The Indian National Congress laid the foundation of an ever-widening progress based on the living forces and fertilising principles of national liberty as in Great Britain and other countries. It set out to give articulate expression to definite political demands, to secure representative institutions to create the ideal of nationalism, to educate and enthuse the masses so that their united voice may lead to the attainment of that which may raise them to the position of other civilised and advanced nations to which by their number, their resources, their culture, their ancient civilization, the native genius, their long and patient struggle they are entitled for their own advancement and so that they may thereby contribute to the progress of the whole world.

"The function and duty now devolve upon us to strive undaunted according to our own lights and according to conditions which must keep changing in the forward march. India can never be at rest now till she has achieved her goal and that goal can and will only be reached when we have fully, completely grasped the essential unity that must underlie the achievement and pull together with our united strength the 'Juggernaut' of our aspirations without distinction of our religious creeds and feuds, without undue stress on our sectional interests and divest ourselves of the shibboleths that have hampered our advance forward."

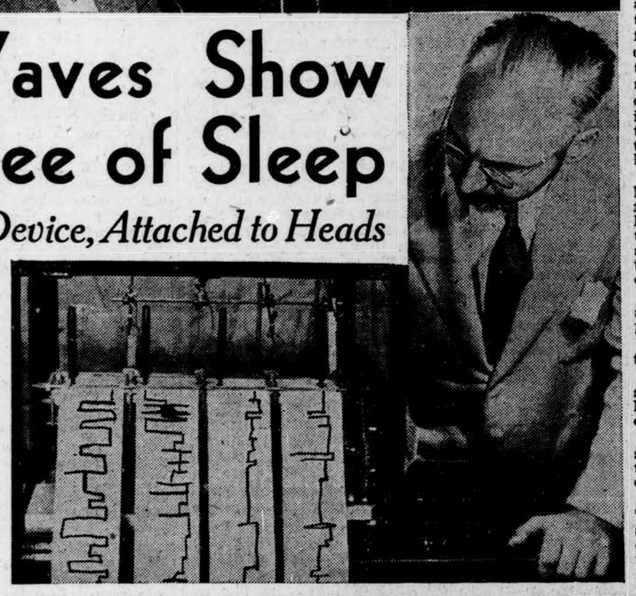
The Political Secretary of Jammu (Kashmir) wires that the Banihal Pass has been blocked by a heavy snowfall. Through wheeled traffic to Kashmir over the B. C. road will remain closed till further notice.—A. P.

# Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention



## Brain-Waves Show the Degree of Sleep

*How a Recording Device, Attached to Heads of Slumbering Subjects, Registers the Actions of Different Parts of the Brain.*



**At the Top Is Shown an Electrical Device for Recording the Waves Emitted by the Subject's Brain. These Waves Are Amplified to Operate an Electric Pen Which Writes Them on a Moving Strip of Paper. Pictured Above Is a Tape Record Made by an Electrical Sleep-Registering Machine.**

MYSTERIOUS as the phenomenon of sleep is, this periodic state of repose is gradually yielding its secrets to scientific research. One of the latest discoveries in this field of investigation reveals the human brain as an electrical plant which generates four types of electrical waves while the body is asleep.

Experiments made with slumbering subjects show that these brain-waves indicate the degree of sleep. Eleven persons, whose ages ranged from five to 48 years, were chosen for the recording of their brain-waves, the tests being made during sleep at night or during a nap after lunch.

The investigators, Doctor E. Newton Harvey, of Princeton University, and Garret Hobart, describe in Science, a weekly publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, their discovery of the brain-waves which, because of their varying forms, are called random, saw-tooth, spindle and train. In addition, a peculiar type of wave of large amplitude, lasting from two to four minutes, was observed in subjects during sleep without any movement or change in pulse or respiratory rate.

The brain-waves were recorded by a super-sensitive electrical device which was operated in the following manner:

Three electrodes were attached to the scalps of the sleeping subjects, one on the high forehead, one on the crown of the head and the third on the back of the head. Wires were attached to the electrodes so that the action of the front part of the brain could be registered separately from that of the rear.

The brain waves were recorded on an eight-foot drum, 45 inches in circumference.

The form of the brain-waves varied greatly in the children and young persons and adults. During deep sleep the brain-waves of the young subjects varied from random to spindle and train, the first form predominating and the other two appearing only occasionally. Saw-tooth waves, which are the longest form, occurred in even sequence and were registered only when the child subjects had just fallen asleep.

In the adults train waves were recorded when the subjects first retired at night. These waves followed one another very closely in the form of up and down movements. They continued for some time after the subjects had gone to sleep, gradually decreasing in number and becoming shorter and shorter. Finally during the hours of deepest sleep the train waves changed in pattern to the random type.

The investigators found that the form of the brain-waves could be made to change by awakening the subject or merely speaking to him. The same effect also was produced when the subject became restless. Whenever one of the sleeping subjects awakened during the night, train waves were emitted by his brain. These gradually changed to random waves as the subject went to sleep again. In all cases under observation both the front and rear areas of the brain simultaneously changed in the general type of the wave.

## The Sneer of a Snobbish Horse

**"The Sneer," a Photographic Study in Equine Expression by F. Fahnstock. The Horse Almost Attains Human Heights in Registering Supercilious Exclusiveness in an Attitude of Derision.**

Photo Courtesy of the United States Camera Salon

YOU may never have seen a horse laugh, although you, doubtless, have heard such a thing, recognizing it as a loud and boisterous laughter that followed some rough prank.

There is horse-laughter, too, but it has nothing to do with a horse. It belongs to the floral kingdom and is also known as horse-laurel, the rhododendron.

When it comes to an expression of supercilious equine exclusiveness, however, the horse sneer is without its equal. Ample proof of this fact is seen in the accompanying illustration of a sneering horse. The head is thrown upward to the correct degree, the nose properly tilted, and the upper lip lifted sufficiently to expose the teeth, all of which combine to form a look of contempt and snobbishness.

## Muzzling Cannibal Chickens

CANNABALISTIC tendencies in chickens, which is indicated by picking at other fowls, now can be successfully curbed by means of a light muzzle made of aluminum.

The device shown in the accompanying illustration consists of a midget triangular shield to prevent picking. It covers the beak of the chicken and pivots on a pin near the base of the beak. The guard is so balanced that is automatically falls away when the hen lowers her head to feed or drink, drops back into place when the head is raised. Made of aluminum, it is unaffected by moisture and is so light in weight that it does not interfere with the chicken's normal movements of the head.

**A "Hen-Pecking" Fowl Equipped With an Aluminum Head Guard to Prevent the Peevish Chicken From Becoming a Menace to Egg-Laying by Attacking the Other Members of the Flock.**

Poultry-raisers who have used this chicken muzzle say that it has proved to be a very effective device.

The peevish pullet that exhibits cannibalistic tendencies by picking at her neighbor is described in The Scientific American as a real menace to the egg and chicken market. Losing her tail feathers and skin is hardly conducive to the health and happiness of Madame Hen, not to mention the blow to her dignity. A hen thus blighted develops an inferiority complex and fails to eat and drink properly.

Nor is the evil entirely one-sided. The transgressor gets a crop full of feathers, which, though filling, are lamentably lacking in essential vitamins and such things. Thus the hen becomes ill, stomach complications set in, and egg production drops.

## Boric Acid Ice

CHEMISTS at the Canadian Fisheries Experimental Station at Prince Rupert, British Columbia, have discovered that a tough "glaze" can be formed over the fish by freezing a solution of boric acid on them. This boric acid ice does not crack easily, and a chip may be broken out of it without injuring the surrounding surface. Very little of the acid penetrates into the fish. The acid also serves to keep down the bacteria which cause reddening of the fish. The method, according to the users, is proving very satisfactory.

When frozen fish are shipped in an unprotected state, they lose moisture rapidly and the flavor of the finny food is impaired. For some time it has been the practice to seal the fish in a film of ice, in order to keep the natural moisture in the flesh. This layer of "glaze" is easily broken in handling, so the method has not been entirely satisfactory. Now the use of boric acid ice overcomes all the objections of the old method of packing fish.

## Hand-Painted Lights and Shadows a Camera Aid

**Touching Up the Face of a Subject for Photographic Portraiture With a Make-Up of Various Kinds of Greases and Line Penciling to Avoid Intricate Lighting and Retouching.**

PHOTOGRAPHIC portraiture now has at its command a new method which, in some way, is a reversal of the old process. Instead of retouching the negative of each sitter, the face of the subject is touched up with hand-painted lights and shadows.

The subject for a portrait is given a facial make-up in which various kinds of greases and line pencilings are used. This method is an important aid to the camera, for it not only eliminates all retouching of the negatives, but it does away with intricate portrait lighting. When the sitter faces the camera he is completely prepared for being photographed.

Posing for a photographic portrait, however, involves more than details of a facial make-up. First of all, as a well-known portrait photographer suggests, the sitter should avoid being self-conscious. He should not be "dolled" up, as that may make him conscious of his clothes.

A portrait should be taken when the subject is at his best, both mentally and physically.

Long noses should be pointed toward the camera to make them appear shorter.

Sitters having wide mouths should not smile while being photographed, to avoid having their mouths appear bigger than ever.

If the hands show in the picture they should be in a graceful position sidewise to the camera to avoid an appearance of being too big.

Women sitters should dress simply. The hair should be waved the day before and brushed out just before facing the camera. Avoid wearing a hair-net which makes the hair look like a wig in the photograph.

Choose the color of the costume with care, remembering that cream, gray or lavender photograph better than red, white or blue.

Wear very little jewelry.

Most women prefer to be photographed bare-headed, as hats go out of style very quickly.

No portrait should be taken right after eating a heavy meal. The process of digestion draws the blood from the face and gives it an appearance of being heavy and colorless.

Fat persons should not have full-length pictures taken, but only the head and shoulders.

When feet show in a picture they should be pointed toward the camera to make them appear less conspicuous.

Just before the camera shutter is clicked moisten the lips and whistle a few bars of music to give color and light to the lips and relax the muscles of the face.

## Highways of Salt

ROADS built of clay and gravel treated with a compound made of the same kind of rock salt that goes into an ice-cream freezer came through the recent storm and flood around Ithaca, New York, withstanding something like nine inches of rain which pounded the surface for several days, without any appreciable effect. The roadways were constructed under a method discovered by Doctor Cloyd D. Looker and developed in conjunction with Doctor H. Ries, professor of geology, Cornell University.

About 100 miles of these salt highways have been laid in various parts of the United States, including New York, Michigan, Vermont, Maryland, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, Ohio, Kansas and Pennsylvania. After several months' use, and carrying heavy traffic, they have proved satisfactory.

The rock salt, according to Doctor Looker, not only compacts the clay, giving it a concrete effect, but also crystallizes in the road surface and retards evaporation of moisture, thereby keeping the top weather layer moist and firm. Once compacting and crystallization take place, the surface sheds water, providing practically a non-skid road.

## A Ewer of Wood for Wine

**A Brass-Covered Wooden Ewer for Containing Wine, Which Was Made in Tibet Over 300 Years Ago, Once Belonged to Daila Lama, a Chinese Buddhist Priest.**

THIS attractive Chinese girl is not pouring tea from a huge and profusely decorated brass-covered pot, but is serving wine from an ancient ewer of wood.

The wine ewer is 300 years old and was presented to the ruling prince of Kashmir, India, by Daila Lama, a Chinese Buddhist priest, and is, with its two-headed dragon, quite reminiscent of Aladdin's magic lamp.

## Radio Short-Waves for Colds

COLDS are now treated by means of ultra-short radio waves with such great success that this new method of doctoring for a common malady is being hailed as a confirmed cure, according to Doctor William H. Dieffenbach.

This method of treating a common cold, Doctor Dieffenbach reveals, was developed from the fact that radio operators on board ships seemed to be immune to head cold and infections of the sinus, notwithstanding the fact that they worked in very close quarters. During their hours of work the radio operators are subjected to the short waves, but after going off duty they complained of a feeling of congestion in the head. Investigations indicated that this trouble was due to hyperemia, an abnormal accumulation of blood in the head, caused by the ultra-short radio waves. As a result of this discovery it was determined that the ultra-short radio wave acts as an effective alarm system to which the white corpuscles of the blood respond instantly with their emergency equipment for driving out the germs of common colds and bringing the body back to normal.

Ultra-short radio waves also have been found to be beneficial in treating abcessed teeth, certain types of tonsilitis and hay fever.

The device used in administering the short waves is small and has the appearance of conventional short-wave radio apparatus.

## A Combined Desk and Piano

DWELLERS in small apartments and houses where space is at a premium, now can have a piano and a writing desk combined in one attractive and convenient piece of furniture.

The piano shown in the accompanying illustration is a console model 54 inches wide, 45 inches high and 24 inches deep. By a light touch the musical instrument is converted into a neat writing desk.

**The Console Piano, Which Is Only 54 Inches Wide, 45 Inches High and Two Feet Deep, Is Transformed by the Lightest Touch Into an Attractive Writing Desk.**

## What Eyes Tell

SUCH things as the shape of the eyes and the distance between them reveal many secrets of character to the physiognomist.

The distance between the eyes, measured from their corners, should equal the length of a single eye. Eyes far apart lose in vivacity, but gain in calm and gentleness.

Eyes deep in their sockets show profundity or energy and indicate firmness of will.

Eyes moderately protruding are lively, clear and brilliant. When they protrude too much, they give to the whole face an air of stupefaction or confusion. This is a symptom of certain diseases, such as exophthalmic goiter.

# Training For Social Work

## *PROF. J. M. KUMARAPPA'S PLEA FOR TRAINING IN INDIA*

The following are extracts from an address delivered at the All-India Educational Conference at Nagpur on Saturday by Prof. J. M. Kumarappa, Prof. designate of Social Economy in the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work to be started in Bombay in June next.

The need of good and sound courses in social science and social training, fruitful alike on the academic and on the practical side, is so patent to any one who watches the growth of social service movements in the advanced States and Provinces of India, that the method of accomplishing this aim seems now worthy of full discussion in a Conference such as this. In the West, Social Work has already come to be considered as part of citizenship training. Since social work plays an important role in national regeneration, the authorities of the Conference have thought it fit to include a discussion of this subject in their programme.

VARIETIES OF WORK.

Social Work would include all voluntary attempts to extend benefits which are made in response to a need. The many varieties of such services may be classified into four main groups thus: (1) Case Work; (2) Institutional Work; (3) Group Work; and (4) Organization and Administration. Each of these in turn includes a number of sub-varieties indicated in the following outlines:

I. Case Work—
TYPES OF SOCIAL WORK.
Family Welfare Work
Children's Aid and Protection
Visiting Teacher's Work,
Hospital Social Service,
Psychiatric Social Work,
Probation and Parole,
Vocational Guidance and Personnel Work.
II. Institutional Work—
For Children,
For the Aged,
For Delinquents.
III. Group Work—
Direction of Leisure Times Activities.
Club Work with Small Groups.
Neighbourhood Work.
Community Organization.
IV. Organization and Administration—
Administration of Social Agencies Publicity,
Publicity,
Co-ordination and Supervision,
Financing,
Promotion of New Programmes.

Though each of the above four main types involves a rather well-defined field of human endeavour, yet they all have much in common. Differences between these groups of social work are largely matters of emphasis, of specialized training, of major responsibility and of the auspices under which one works. The social workers in the fields of case work, group work, Institutional work and social service administration share in common the philosophy, the basic knowledge and technique of social work.

SOCIAL WORK AS PROFESSION.

We in India are just now beginning to think of social work as a profession, and in this, as in many other aspects of our national life, we are about half a century behind time. No doubt, even among the countries of the West, social work has made more rapid progress in some countries, like the United States and Great Britain than in others. This rapid expansion of social work in America and Great Britain has led to the demand for professionally trained staff and to the establishment on a wide scale of professional schools of social work. The first school to give training for social work as a profession was established in America in 1898 as the New York School of Philanthropy, which is now known as the New York School of Social Work. Within three decades after the founding of that institution, there came into existence in the United States some 27 training schools of high standard for social work. According to the Report of the American Association of Social Workers there were in 1933-34 about 5,259 students enrolled for professional courses in the 29 schools of social work, and 75 per cent. of this number were graduates.

IN EUROPE.

In Europe training schools for social work were practically limited before the World War to the larger countries of the continent. But during the last two decades social work in Europe has also made much progress. The International Committee of Training Schools now has under its supervision 50 such schools in 17 countries of Europe. In addition to this there are 26 others which are affiliated with the International Catholic Union for Social Service These schools and many other progressive activities in social work owe their expansion largely to influences emanating from the United States of America.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Much progress has been made in Great Britain also during the last twenty years in raising the standard of social work by providing special training for social workers. The British public social services are remarkable for their solid and gradual development, as well as, for the high technical standards and idealism of their administrative staff. New social research is conducted by both public and private agencies and by the universities, especially the London School of Economics, the British Institute of Social Service and by the Institute of Sociology. And now there are 13 university departments which provide training schools for social work and confer university degrees. These schools are all federated in what is known as the Joint University Council for Social Studies.

At first these professional schools for social work started with training workers for specialized social service activities. But research in social work has led these schools now to the acceptance of the unity of social work rather than its specialized aspects as the focal point of instruction. The curriculum of the modern school of Social Work is therefore so organized as to provide the student with professional education which will be as nearly adequate as possible for the practice of social work within a specialized field on a substantial foundation of education and training in the things that are essential to every form of social work. The subject matter of the curriculum of the professional school of social work is therefore more or less the same for all institutions which provide facilities for training social workers, and may be divided under the following four main heads:—(1) The Fundamental Techniques of Social Work; (2) Scientific Material and Formulations of Human Experience Adapted to the Requirements of Social Work; (3) The Practice of Social Work and (4) the Orientation of the Social Worker.

COURSES.

And the courses given under each of these main heads may be classified as follows:

I. The Fundamental Techniques of Social Work;

Social Case Work; Recording; Methods of Community Organization; Methods of Administration; Social Surveys and community Studies; Social Investigation; Principles of Interviewing; Institutional Management; and Technique of Group Work.

II. Scientific Material and Formulation of Human Experience Adapted to the Requirements of Social Work:

Health and Nutrition; Problems of Diseases Labour Problems; Problems of Modern Industry; Labour Legislation; the Nature and Varieties of Human Behaviour, Psychopathology; Statistics; Crime and Punishment; Criminal Justice; the Social Worker and the Law; Social Education; Leisure Time Problems; the Immigrant; Clinical Psychiatry; Social Implications of Mental Testing.

III. Practice of Social Work:

Social Work with Families; Delinquent and Neglected Children; Social Worker and the Handicapped Child; Visiting Teaching; Community Organization; Rural Social Work; The Administration of Public Welfare; Child Welfare Activities; Medical Social Work; Psychiatric Social Work; The Work of Chests and Councils; Settlement and Neighbourhood Work.

IV. Orientation of the Social Worker.

Social Work and Social Philosophy; Orientation of the Social Science and Social Work; the Philosophy of Community, the Family; Professional Ethics; the History of Social Work; Seminar in Social Work.

BACKWARD INDIA

Unfortunately in India we are still half a century behind time in this matter. However, we are thankful for the new national awakening and the increasing interest in social service. There are now hundreds and hundreds of social service agencies all over India. Provincial Governments, Municipalities, and Local Boards are now showing new concern for the public welfare, while private agencies are multiplying their programmes and expanding their activities. But the main weakness in our social work is that it is carried on by several independent agencies without any formulation of common purposes and principles of organization for the field as a whole. As a result, there is an immense amount of wasted effort, and futile and inefficient organization. In the field of professional social work, it is necessary to establish not only functional standards,—boundaries of social work,—but also quantitative standards,—the equipment essential for professional service in the accepted area. We must also have some organization which will give sound training in methods of social study, and professionalize social work in India. In the West the growth of professional schools of social work has not only profoundly affected social work but also raised its professional status, just as professional schools have advanced the professions of medicine, law and engineering.

TATA GRADUATE SCHOOL

During the last decade or so, there has been some agitation for a professional school of social work in India. But no heed was paid to the cry of progressive social tinkers until recently. We cannot be adequately thankful to the Trustees of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust for taking the necessary steps to found the first Graduate School of Social Work, thus giving the lead to the rest of India. The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, which is the first one of its kind in the whole of India, will open in June next. The School offers a two year course of training in the general fields of Social Pathology, Family and Child Welfare, Public Health, Medical and Psychiatric Social Work, Juvenile and Adult Delinquency, Industrial Relations, Welfare Activities, Social Research and Public Welfare Administration.

The basic idea underlying the establishment of the school is that Social work in India has now reached the point where it demands fully-trained workers with an adequate philosophy of social work, and the technical equipment essential to avoid both human and financial wastage. The course of study is so arranged as to bring together such materials from the social science and allied fields as will provide a knowledge as fundamental to social work as physics and mathematics are to engineering or biology and chemistry are to medicine. Although research will play its part in the work of the School, the School will not be primarily a research institution. As a Graduate School, it will maintain a high academic standard, but it will also seek to be eminently practical,—applying the best of modern social thought to the solution of current social problems. Classroom teaching will be coupled with actual field work, through which the student may obtain practical experience under controlled conditions. The aim of the Management is to make the work of the School compare favourably with that of similar institutions in England and America.

AFFILIATION TO UNIVERSITY.

Gentlemen, you, as teachers, can do a great deal not only to enhance the status of social work as a profession but to create a public demand for schools of social work in different university centres in India. There are many advantages to be derived from affiliation of the school of social work to the University. Such affiliation will help greatly to broaden and enrich the curriculum of the school by extending the facilities for advanced courses in various related departments and professional schools of the University. Further, the School of Social Work use of a properly equipped and would then be enabled to make staffed library, particularly when research work is part of the programme. University affiliation would also help to set up high standards of work guaranteed by the reputation of a university which is regarded as a centre of advanced study. The trend in the West is also clearly towards university organization for professional education in this as in other fields. We in India have hitherto depended on training through experience or what might be called the apprentice method. This method has served a useful purpose. But in view of the new methods of training, the apprentice method seems not only costly but too narrow in its scope. The time has come for us to adopt new methods to put social work on a more sound and scientific basis.

A NECESSITY.

But then is social work, one may ask, really necessary? Has it a function to perform in our society? Would the world be a better place to live in if it ceased to be? Such questions seems basic to the consideration of the future of social work as a profession in India. If social work has a function to perform and is necessary for a better social organization, then there is merit and justification in such attempts as one might make to raise its standards of work and to place it on a scientific foundation. If it is not necessary, the sooner the bubble is pricked the better, for the energies now spent on social work could then be utilized for other more valuable purposes. A full statement of the place of social work in our social organization would require more space and time than we could afford just now. Nor does it any longer seem necessary to argue in detail the need and value of social work, or the contribution which it has to make to society. All the progressive countries of the West consider social work indispensible for social welfare and the elimination of the social waste and wreckage resulting from the complex form of life and societay organization imposed upon us by modern civilization. In looking about for preventive and curative agencies, they find that social work is the only profession concerned with the problem as a whole, and which endeavours not only to encompass all the existing social problems but to find solution for them. It is no wonder, therefore, if Western countries give special attention to the training of social workers. There social work has come to be considered as an important part of a citizen's duties, so much so, that even elementary schools give lessons in Social Obligations.

It is impossible to run the democratic government of a modern state without the existence of a good proportion of citizens who would be willing to work, at whatever sacrifice to themselves, for justice, enlightenment and well-being in the commonwealth. Today the social services in India are in great need of trained leadership, and already it is patent that the trained men and women are not there to run social services or give them the necessary guidance. The demand for social service and insistence on its high estate has to be created as well as the supply of informed and professionally trained young people. In this great task before us, we need your help and support. We need vision to see the goal before us, courage to set out, perseverance to adhere to the programme and ability to obtain and hold the support and confidence of the public. We hope you will do all you can in furthering this movement for training for social work as a profession and in awakening the social conscience of our people to the advantages and the necessity of such training and leadership.

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## DELHI WIRELESS STATION

### Temporary Difficulties Will Vanish In A Year, Says Director

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4

"Although there are more powerful Broadcasting Stations in the other parts of the World, the Delhi Station with 20 K. W. in the Aerial is definitely of a high power class and the first of its kind in India" was the claim which Mr. Edmunds, Director of Wireless, made in the course of a broadcast talk from Delhi Station to-night.

The transmitter in the Delhi Station is an instrument of his choice and Mr. Edmunds referred to some of the teething troubles experienced recently but assured that there is nothing wrong with the station. It will be just a year to-morrow since the plant for Delhi was ordered and a year is not really sufficient to construct, erect and adjust a broadcasting station of such power.

TEMPORARY DIFFICULTIES

Mr. Edmunds added the difficulties are however rapidly being dealt with and long before the second year is past you can be confident interruptions will be few and far between. Within a mile or two of a powerful transmitting station the radiation of certain amount of harmonics is unavoidable but special harmonic absorbers are provided and when these are finally adjusted harmonics will only be heard very close to the transmitter. The modulation system which has been developed quite recently by the Marconi Company and adopted in the new station of the British Broadcasting Corporation at Droitwich has been introduced in the Delhi transmitter."

Fixing of the transmitter at distance greater than three miles from the City would have involved a large additional expenditure in the provision of independent power supply, long telephone lines and quarters for staff and in addition would have involved delay in acquiring private ground and further the cost which will be now three and half laks when completed might easily have been nearer six lakhs of rupees.

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New Delhi, Jan. 5.—Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner, Railways, arrived in Delhi to-day on return from a brief holiday in China and Japan. He resumes his official duties to-morrow.—A. P.

# India Must Produce Her Own Cotton Cloth

## Her Textile Industries Can Be Greatly Improved, Says Sir T. V. Chariar

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

On Saturday last, Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijaya Raghavhachariar addressed the Indian Students' Union and Hostel at its annual dinner at 112, Gower Street, London, W.C.I. In the course of his speech he declared that Indian students had plenty of scope to serve their motherland by working in the economic field. In his opinion the greatest thing was the question of proper Indian national economy. He illustrated the point by referring to the biggest of India's industry—the textile cotton industry. However, in the course of an after-dinner speech, the distinguished guest of the Union could not deal at length either on the cotton industry of India or on the sugar industry. So, on the following day, I invited Sir T. Vijaya Raghavachariar to explain the position of these two industries.

INDIAN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

"The Indian cotton textile industry in modern factories," said Sir Vijaya, "has made great progress and figures tell the tale best. The number of spindles 30 years ago was 5 millions, that number has been doubled now. The number of looms has similarly gone up in the same period five times from 40,000 to 200,000. The number of employees in mills has gone up from 200,000 to 400,000 and the amount of cloth woven has increased in the same period from 600 million yards to 3,000 million."

"It will be interesting to compare these figures," added Sir Vijaya, "with the figures of Great Britain and Japan. In Great Britain the number of spindles is 47 million and the number of spindles in Japan is 9½ million. Similarly the number of looms in Great Britain is 560,000 and in Japan the number is 91,000. However, it is not only the quantity that is produced but also the quality. I have no hesitation in saying that the Ahmedabad mills now produce in increased quantity in several lines of fabrics as fine as as any produced in Europe. A complaint is sometimes made in India that the factory owners of Ahmedabad import raw cotton from Egypt and East Africa in preference to using Indian cotton. Those who complaint forget that the real reason for this is that for weaving the finest counts of cloth just at present, it is necessary to use imported cotton. But, thanks to the efforts of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, in the next ten years India should be able to produce raw cotton equal to the best from East Africa. I should, however, speak with greater reserve about the probability of producing cotton as good as the Egyptian cotton."

RAW COTTON IMPORTS.

In the opinion of Sir Vijaya it the recommendation of the Indian Central Cotton Committee that has been accepted in principle by the Bombay Government is given effect to his hopes of doing away with all imports of raw cotton, except perhaps from Egypt, are likely to be realised. The recommendation of the Committee to which Sir Vijaya referred is to reserve a block of about 300,000 acres under the Barrage area in Sind for the cultivation exclusively of long staple cotton. "If the above hopes are realised continued Sir Vijaya, I think the time is soon coming when India should be able to produce practically all the cotton cloth which Indians use including even the finest counts."

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Referring to the sugar industry of India Sir Vijaya told me that in contrast to the slow growth of the cotton textile industry which now covers a period of over 60 years the growth of the sugar industry has been phenomenally rapid. "I know some critics in India are disposed to regard this growth as artificial and unhealthy," he said, "but to my mind, the contrast between the period taken for the development of cotton industry and that for the sugar industry is merely a measure of the development of Indian capital and enterprise and of the co-operation on the part of the Government in such a development. I purposely said that the growth of the sugar industry has been phenomenal inasmuch as starting with 31 factories in 1929 we have now, in India, 150 factories producing sugar. The production of sugar in Indian factories has increased from 90,000 tons to 600,000 tons and the imports from countries abroad have correspondingly declined from one million tons to 223,000 tons."

Sir Vijaya anticipates with good reason that by the end of 1936 foreign imports of sugar will decline to 100,000 tons and will disappear altogether by the end of 1937. "The agriculture production has kept pace with the industry," he said, "and the acreage under cane has jumped up by nearly a million acres. What is perhaps more significant is the area planted which the improved Coimbatore variety of sugar cane has expanded from half a million acre to 2½ million acres. Free Traders are apt on theoretical grounds to complain that the protection policy of the Government has increased the price of sugar to the consumer. But this so. The price paid by the Indian consumer for sugar to-day is just what he paid in the days before the War and the probabilities are that the price of Indian sugar will fall in the near future."

EFFICIENCY MAINTAINED.

Referring to the charge made by the Free Traders that this rapid growth of the sugar industry has lowered the efficiency of production, Sir Vijaya declared that the best test of efficiency was that the per cercentage of sucrose. Far from falling actually rose last year and in the current year, in spite of the calamities that affected the cane in Northern India in the shape of frost, hail storms, earthquakes and insect pests, the per centage has been maintained.

Sir Vijaya continued " I do not mean to say that there is not ample scope for improvement both in the agricultural and industrial phase of sugar industry of India. Its short-comings are fully recognised and the Sugar Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has drawn up a comprehensive scheme of research for improvement. With the support of the Government of India if the scheme is put into operation in another ten years the sugar industry of India could be placed on as efficient a footing as anywhere else. The first step in this direction has been taken in the proposal for the establishment of a central sugar institute at Cawnpore which is expected to materialise in April next."

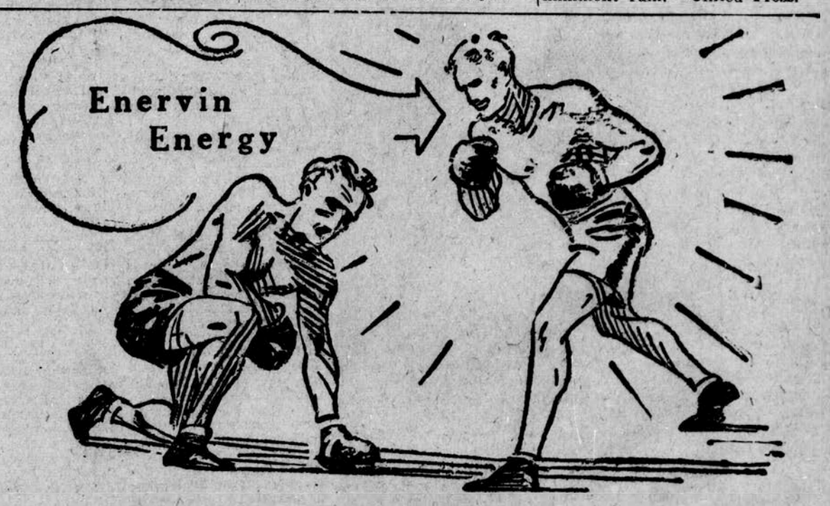
## *MENACE TO FISHING INDUSTRY*

### *Cochin Fishermen's Protest*

COCHIN, Jan. 4.

The Fishermen's Co-operative Society, Munamban, has submitted a memorandum to the Government pointing out the great difficulties ahead, for them if the Government transfer a plot of land situated between the sea and the Munamban backwaters to any one except the fishermen community. The entire fishing industry, they contend, would be ruined.

In conclusion they prayed to the Maharaja, "Your Highness can alone avert a great calamity by not transferring that piece of land and thus save thousands of Your Highness' fisherman subjects and their homesteads from imminent ruin."—United Press.

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*Our South African Letter*

# Ban Indo-European Marriages?

## Transvaal Union Party Demands Legislation

(From Our Correspondent.)
JOHANNESBURG, (By Mail).

When the United Party Congress of the Transvaal Province met at Pretoria during mail week, six branches moved that marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans be made a crime in all provinces of the Unions and that the Marriage Laws in the four provinces should be made uniform.

In reply, the Minister of the Interior Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, explained that it had not yet been found possible to consolidate the marriage laws of the Union. However, the Government was now engaged in giving its attention to this matter. In the Transvaal and Orange Free State no procedure existed for marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans, but in the Cape Province and Natal provision for mixed marriages did exist.

Nevertheless, emphasised Mr. Hofmeyr, such marriages were extremely rare. In 1931, for example, there had been only three marriages between Indians and European women in South Africa, in 1932 six cases, in 1933 seven cases, and last year three cases.

GOVT. MUST LEGISLATE.

"We must be very careful in dealing with this matter," declared the Minister. "Even if we did forbid mixed marriages in the Union, we could not forbid an Indian marrying a European woman in Lourenco Marquess, and bringing his wife into the Union."

A delegate: Stop them from entering the Union!

Mr. Hofmeyr: You cannot stop them.

Mr. J. H. Grobler: Nothing is impossible for our Parliament. Parliament can prevent that sort of thing if it wishes.

Another delegate suggested that the Portuguese East African Government be approached to cooperate with the Union Government in prohibiting mixed marriages.

"We regard this matter as one of the greatest urgency," exclaimed another platteland speaker. "We must eliminate this evil of mixed marriages root and branch. We demand legislation by the Government."

BOYCOTT THEM.

Commandant Visser asked what was the use of trying to force the Government when so many Europeans hired ground and houses to Indians and bought goods from Indians. "The remedy lies in our own hands—let us have no dealings with Indians, let us buy nothing from them. I am convinced that if we did that for a year the Indians would go."

The Congress unanimously accepted a motion, moved by J. H. Grobler, M.P., urging upon the Government to introduce legislation next session to consolidate the marriage laws so that mixed marriages in the Union should be prohibited, and that a European and non-European who married outside the Union's borders should not be permitted to return to the Union.

"JUSTICE" AGAINST NATIVES.

Passing on to "Justice," the Congress received two motions urging more severe penalties, including corporal punishment, for stock theft. The Minister of Justice (General Smuts) replied that the matter was receiving the attention of the department.

SMUTS' SOLICITUDE FOR NATIVES!

Palmietfontein asked for greater powers for the police in connection with the illicit buying of diamonds and the drinking of kaffir beer. General Smuts considered that the exceptional powers asked for were not necessary, however. As for the kaffir beer, General Smuts thought that the law was quite strict enough.

"Don't let us be too strict. Let the native have some pleasure. After all, what has the native but his women and his beer?"

## GERMANY TO GO MONARCHIST?

### Hitler Sees Solution For Anti-Semitic And Church Problems

LONDON (By Air Mail).

There may be a restoration of the Monarchy in Germany—this is the belief that is gaining currency in diplomatic circles in London and Paris.

Prince Frederick of Prussia, the 24-year-old son of the ex-Crown Prince of Germany, may soon assume the throne abdicated by his grandfather, Kaiser Wilhelm II, in 1918.

Prince Frederick is said to have been chosen because of his close relations with the British royal family.

His father, the ex-Crown Prince is a prominent member of the Nazi Council and has always been accorded the honours of his former rank.

HITLER FOR RESTORATION?

Herr Hitler, who was never opposed to the aristocracy, even in his demagogic days, is said to favour a restoration for domestic and foreign reasons.

He believes that reestablished heirarchy of title and rank would consolidate all classes and eliminate political jealousy among the governing personnel. He also holds that the monarchy would put an end to the now troublesome anti-Semitic campaign and resolve the difficulties within the Church.

He is supported by Dr. Schacht and other business representatives on the ground that a restoration would strengthen German credit, promote the Reich's international prestige, and thus make possible the loans now so urgently required.

The movement towards a restoration of monarchy sweeps across Europe. King George again sits on the throne of Greece.

The Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns may again fill the thrones emptied by war and revolution.—United Press.

## RICKETT OIL CONCESSION ECHO

### Story Of Letter To Foreign Office Official In Court Or Appeal

LONDON (By Air Mail).

The question of Mr. Rickett's oil concession in Abyssinia was referred to in an application to the Court of Appeal, London, in an action of "Rickett V. Oliphant" and Lord Justices Greer, Slesser and Scot gave leave to the plaintiff to appeal from an order of a Judge in Chambers.

Sir W. Jowitt, K. C., for the plaintiff, said the judge struck out his case on the ground that it was "frivolous and vaxatious" relying on an affidavit of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

He held that the communication which is the subject of the action is absolutely privileged and not a thing for inquiry into a court of law.

STORY OF A LETTER.

Mr. Rickett was concerned, said Sir William, with a concession, or an alleged concession, in Abyssinia, and the case set out in the statement of claim was that a representative of the Abyssinian Ministry in London received an anonymous letter bearing the Dublin postmark and containing the most serious allegations against Mr. Rickett.

In an interview at the Foreign Office between the Abyssinian representative and Sir Lancelot Oliphant, an Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, the Abyssinian representative referred to the letter and, according to the case, asked him (Sir Lancelot) if he could tell him anything about it. Then, it was alleged, Sir Lancelot made a reply that the letter was absolutely correct.

"Correspondence took place between Mr. Rickett's solicitors and the Foreign Office" Sir William added, "and the latter denied that Sir Lancelot ever spoke the words in question"—United Press.


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## BHAVNAGAR'S EXAMPLE TELLS

### *Move For Redemption Of Harijans' Debts In Rajkot*

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, (By Mail.)

The debt-redemption scheme is bearing fruitful results. The Rajkot Committee redeemed about Rs. 1,500 of debts. This work at Ranpur, Amreli and Dholera is nearing its completion. At Bhavnagar, 45 Harijan rooms, the foundation stone of which was laid by Mahatmaji, last year, are now complete.

Following the noble precedent set by the Bhavnagar Darbar who successfully relieved the State farmers from a debt of Rs. 8 lakhs by reducing it to Rs. 20 lakhs and 50 thousands, the Sangh also impressed upon the Darbar to adopt the same method in case of Harijans also. There are 11 Mahals in the State and consequently a loan of Rs 25,000 under proper guarantee to be recovered by monthly instalments would fully serve the purpose of the Harijan debt redemption scheme there. More and more co-operative bodies are coming forward at different places to take up this work. Mr. Amratlal Sheth and his party are doing a very splendid work in this connection.

## ANOTHER JATHA ARRESTED

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

The third "morcha" jatha of five Sikhs led by Sardar Mastan-singh, president of the Gurusinghsabha Kasur, was arrested this morning for alleged defiance of the district magistrate's order banning the wearing of Kirpans, bringing the total arrests so far in this connection to 16.

A large holiday crowd gathered outside the Derasaheb Gurdwara to witness the "Morcha" and as the Jatha emerged from the Gurdwara they were arrested on refusal to surrender the kirpans.

Earlier the Sikh leaders addressed the Diwan inside the Derasaheb explaining the significance of the kirpan.—A. P.

## HOW ETHIOPIAN SLAVES ARE FREED!

PARIS, (By Air Mail.)

Mr. Farago, the special correspondent of the "Sunday Referee" in Abyssinia recently revealed the sensational facts as to how the capture of Makalle had been announced by Italy and the photos of tanks, etc., taken before the latter had actually arrived on the scene.

Here is an example of how the so-called slaves are being freed by Italian troops, as described in "Marianne". Paris.

"Italian officials' decision to abolish slavery in the conquered territory has been seriously put into force. The most difficult thing so far, however, has been to find the slaves.

Recently a few were captured, while they were living in full liberty in the forest. Conducted by a strong escort to Adowa, they were reviewed by the General who announced not without considerable emotion "Slaves, from now you are absolutely free."

"Long live Liberty," shouted the "slaves". They were promptly put into prison for insubordination."

Ashram is improving from day by day. The old woollen industry for which Porbundar State was well-known in the past, is now being revived. Woollen blankets of various patterns are being manufactured on/hand looms.

The late Mohanlal Lagadiwala of Limbdi has donated Rs.350 for sinking new wells in Limbdi State area.

## YEAR OF GOOD PROGRESS

### Harijan Sangh Activities In Kathiawar

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, (By Mail.)

The Quarterly Report of the Kathiawar-Cutch branch of All India Harijan Sewak Sangh reveals great progress in all its activities. The co-operation of different States and public bodies is encouraging and significant. Lakhtar Darbar, in whose State a Harijan school functions for the last twelve years, has recently erected a school building to house the Harijan school at a cost of Rs. 2,000.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

Junagadh State has also responded by erecting a separate Harijan School building at a cost of Rs.2,000 over and above the annual grant of Rs.400 a year. At Satahara, Mr. Sundarji Motibhai has defrayed the cost of a new Harijan School building which has come to Rs. 1,500. Jafarabad also has seen the erection of a new school building since the Janjira State had no other alternative as the public was hostile to the admission of Harijan children in the same school. At Tanna (Bhavnagar) an educated Harijan, has offered his services in this direction by accepting a bare pittance of Rs.6 per mensem. The Sangh has opened a new school building at Rajapara where the Harijans themselves came forward to pay Rs.10 per month from their own pockets.

CONVERSION MOVE FAILS.

Harijan Sammelans were held during the period at various places. The Bhangis of Jamnagar, Bilkha and other places where the public opinion was not as much favourable as it ought to be for their uplift have themselves come forward. Some Sadhus from Poona, Punjab and other places who are moving among them, have caused great awakening among the Harijan ranks. Their services have led the Harijans to disfavour the hasty proposal for conversion offered by Dr. Ambedkar.

At Lathi and Jetpur, Harijan temples have been erected partly by public funds and partly by collections from among themselves.

A Committee has been appointed with Mr. Manilal Kothari as President to make collections for having a memorial to late Mr. Harilal Govindji Parekh of Amreli, pioneer Kathiawar workers. Sir P. D. Pattani, Messrs. Jiwanla Motichand and Ramji Hansraj have each contributed Rs.1,000 for this purpose. One-fifth of this total contributions would be utilised for Amreli Mahila Vidyalaya and the rest are ear-marked for village uplift work.

NEW SCHOOL OPENED.

A new Harijan school was opened on January 1 at Rajula where demand for it, was made by 60 Harijan families.

The industrial work of Chhaya

## EVILS IN JAIN SOCIETY

### *Conference President Pleads For Eradication*

DELHI (By Mail).

Lall Tansukh Rai Jain, Secretary, Reception Committee All India Digamber Jain Parishad Delhi has sent the following report of the Session.

The 12th Session of the All India Digamber Jain Parishad was held this year at Delhi on 29th, 30th and 31st December Mr. Sumer Chand Advocate Saharanpuh presided. Grand procession was taken through Queens Garden, Clock Tower, Chandni Chowk and Dariba. More than five thousand persons were with the procession which terminated at People's Park.

The President in his speech stressed much on the various social evils that have crept in the society and appealed to the audience for their removal. He also emphasised on the unity amongst various sects. It was decided to observe 19th January as Mehgaon day. An enquiry committee for going through the whole affair was also appointed. A deputation to wait upon authorities was also constituted. An All India Scholarship fund was also established.

## MAHASABHA'S NEW EXECUTIVE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

The following have been elected at the Hindu Mahasabha session at Poona the office-bearers and the members of the Working Committee for the year 1936:—

President:—Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

Vice-Presidents:—Bhai Parmanand, M.L.A., Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Rev. D. Ottama, Dr. R. K. Mukherjee and Raja Narendra Nath.

General Secretaries:—Babu Padam Raj Jain, Mr. R. G. Rhidey, and Mr. K. Chandakaran Sarda.

Office Secretary:—L. Ganpat Rai.
Treasurer:—L. Narain Dutt.

Working Committee Members:—Messrs. L. B. Bhopatkar (Poona), G. D. Savarkar (Nasik), M. R. Velkar (Bombay), R. L. Biswas (Bengal), Raja Bhoj (Poona), Durga Prasad (Ajmer), Jagat Narain Lal (Patna), Gauri Shanker (Delhi), Shanti Narain (Cawnpore) Joti Shanker Dixit (Etawah), R. B. Tiwari (Lucknow), Narendra Nath Das (Calcutta), M. G. Chitnavis (Nagpur), Anand Priya (Baroda), Das Ram Bagai (N. W. F P.), Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya, Swami Satyanand (Calcutta) and Prof. Diwan Chand Sharma (Lahore).—United Press.

## TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF MOTHERS

### *Urgent Problem Of India's Maternal Mortality*

The recent Medical Research Workers' Conference at Calcutta has recommended to the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association that there should be an enquiry into maternal mortality and morbidity in India. It is felt that while it is partially true that results of similar investigation in other countries are applicable to India, India has yet her own special aspects of the problem to investigate.

INDIA'S LOSS.

The following comparative statement of maternal mortality in India and some progressive countries of the world will give some idea of the extent of the damage done to India by the death of mothers in the act of child birth.

| Country. | Maternal mortality per 1000 births. |
|---|---|
| Holland | 2.4 |
| France | 2.5 |
| Sweden | 2.6 |
| Denmark | 2.6 |
| Norway | 2.8 |
| Italy | 2.8 |
| Japan | 2.8 |
| Finland | 3.1 |
| England and Wales | 4.0 |
| Switzerland | 4.4 |
| New Zealand | 4.0 |
| Irish Free States | 4.8 |
| Australia | 5.5 |
| Scotland | 6.6 |
| United States of America | 8.3 |
| Madras Presidency (special investigation in 16 Municipalities) | 15.4 |
| Madras City (Dr. Mudaliar's Report) | 16.6 |
| Sir John Megaw (An enquiry into certain public health aspects of village life in India) | 24.5 |
| 31 Tea gardens in Assam (Dr. Margaret Balfour's Report) | 42.0 |

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

Sir John Megaw's estimate is that about 200,000 women die every year from maternal causes. This figure is equal to the combined annual mortality from small-pox and plague in India during the period of ten years, 1923-32. It is almost equal to the annual deaths from cholera during the same period. When it is considered that every maternal death is bound to have a greater repercussion on home life than deaths from these epidemic diseases, which may affect any person in the family who need not be the mother or the wife it will be realised that it is a wholly short-sighted policy to ignore the consequence of this terrible slaughter of innocent mothers.


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## PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

### *Bombay Society's Work For November*

The Secretary writes:

During the month of November the Society succeeded in detecting 925 cases of use of unfit animals, 21 cases of overloading. In respect of these 1,486 prosecutions were instituted. Convictions were secured in 1,397 cases.

81 animals were sent during the month to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, Parel. 145 animals were treated as out-patients gratis by the Society's Inspectors.

AT BANDRA

At Bandra 54 cases of use of unfit animals and 1 case of cruel beating of a bullock were detected and in respect of this 56 prosecutions were instituted. Also one case of overloading of a cart was detected and in respect of this 2 prosecutions were instituted one against the driver and another against the loader. The Society was successful in securing convictions in 54 cases.

## Retirement Of President Masaryk

### *A GREAT EUROPEAN*

(From Our Correspondent)
PRAGUE, Dec. 17.

A fortnight back I had occasion to indicate here an impending change in Czechoslovakian State's Presidency. This change has now taken place. Masaryk who has stood at the helm of the new State ever since its foundation seventeen years back, retired formally two days back. Not only has he occupied the post of the President for this unbroken period, but he has also played the most outstanding role in the creation of Czechoslovakia and then a striking and significant part in consolidating the new State. Masaryk retires in his 86th year with the satisfaction of having done a great work and leaving a good legacy. Czechoslovakia can legitimately claim to-day a leading position in regard to stability and progressive outlook. It stands having escaped stormy upheavals and retaining well the basis of democracy. Politically it occupies to-day a notable position and economically on the basis of advanced industries a marked rank among modern States. A legacy to which one might well turn with satisfaction.

ARRESTING PERSONALITY

In many ways, Masaryk is one of the most arresting of the personalities of the period. Scholar and statesman, his life is a successful combination of high ideals and keen sense of practical realism. The latter enabled him also to make change in tactics and methods at times sharp and rapid ones that proved so essential for his bigger and wider aim of emancipation of his people. It allowed him to escape exaggerations of abstract notions that sometimes on critical occasions prove disastrous. The comments of esteem that have poured from the country and many foreign capitals, Berlin and Vienna, Budapest and Belgrade, London and Paris, pay a great and glowing tribute to his greatness. In a statement to the press to-day his son says that Masaryk will now, while continuing to keep watch on international affairs, devote as much attention as possible to literary activities, and above all he would be turning to completing his great work on Russia, two volumes of which have already appeared. The election of the new President is to take place tomorrow. Masaryk himself has recommended as his successor, Dr. Benesh, the present Foreign Minister. Many leading papers have also indicated the opinion that Dr. Benesh is likely to prove a competent successor to continue the work of Masaryk. There is, however, still some speculation on the choice, since certain influential conservative circles seem to be favouring a candidate standing nearer to a party connected with them. In this connection, at present, the name of Professer Nemec, a distinguished scientist, is mentioned. Masaryk's recommendation and Dr. Benesh's own great reputation are none-the-less likely to be strong factors of influence. The President in Czechoslovakia is elected not by a plebiscite, but by the National Assembly, that is, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate holding a joint meeting for the purpose. In the event of a plebiscite there is less doubt of Dr. Benesh being returned. At the moment the event of tomorrow is awaited with great interest, not only in Czechoslovakia but also in many European capitals in view of Czechoslovakia's key position in Europe.

SIAM: EXTENSION OF INTERNATIONAL INTEREST.

From Europe to Siam it may be stated is a long way. But of late interest abroad, and not the least in Europe, has been tending to increase in this country. Interest not of a sensational nature. This enhancement in attention is closely connected with certain important developments and currents. The Italo-Abyssinian conflict in ways also perhaps has added to it. Siam with a population of 12 millions occupies a strategically very important position. It is also near the British military points, Singapore and Hongkong. Siam is also known as rich in various products, teak wood specially well-suited for shipbuilding, rice, zinc, coal and also certain precious metals. For a while a race has gone on between England and France for dominant influence in the country. Britain came out better in this. This line was also favoured by the ex-King Pradshichip. Of late a new factor has entered in the scene in Japan and in a period of more intense competition. In certain influential Siamese circles there has also risen a tendency for an orientation to Japan, probably under the impress of some fear of British expansion of influence. Japan's influence in recent period in Siam has greatly increased, and this, in some quarters, is also thought as having been a factor in the abdication of Pradshichip. Japan is held as concentrating on a big plan of canal construction in Siam and increasing influence with the army. Japanese influence again is considered as having been a force in Siam moving newly to the development of its navy. Siam might well draw on to it greater attention in the period before.

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## COIR INDUSTRY IN THE KANARA DISTRICT

(Continued From Page 3)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Interest on these two items at 12 1/2 p.c. p.a. for 1 year | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Removing them after treatment | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Wages for ramming | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Extras | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Total | 5 | 8 | 0 |

Selling price eof the product (8 mds.) ... 6 0 0

YARNS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cost price of coir as caluclated above | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Wages for spinning 1000 mundigis | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Total | 8 | 0 | 0 |

Selling price of 1000 mundigis ... 10 0 0

From these tables, it will be clear that the margin of profits which the coir maker gets by converting his coir into yarn is bigger. The coir-maker knows this. But circumstances compel him to dispose of his raw coir as soon as it finds customers. The reason is that the conversion of coir into yarn cannot keep pace with the conversion of husks into coir. It becomes difficult for him to get labour, as the wages are not attractive. More attractive wages would mean a higher cost of production. Already the coir maker is finding it difficult to compete with the machine-made products of Cochin. There is another reason too. Being ever in need, he is compelled to realise as much as possible, at as early a date as possible.

He uses the same implements as his forefathers used; and follows the same methods as they followed. He is content to do it. No one has as yet attempted to devise new implements for him or to initiate him into new ways.

TREATMENT OF HUSK

The husks of cocoanuts consist chiefly of fibres which overspread them lengthwise, and work as a framework for the other constituents of the husks. In dried husks, this latter constituent, a powder, is dusty in appearnace. But when the fruit is undergoing maturation, it occupies the available space between the fibres in one mass of a pale green colour. The object of the treatment of the husks with brine etc., is to bring about the disintegration of the fibres by the complete removal of the other constituents of the husks. The treatment does not in any way affect the fibres except by decolourising them. The decolourisation is probably due to the action of the bleaching agents present in the ingredients taking part in the action. They transform the powder mentioned above into a dark fluid which continues to flow from the husks until its last traces disappear from them. The husks are removed after the fluids no more flow.

It is not within the scope of this article to discuss whether the action of the ingredients on the powder is a physical one or a chemical one. Whether they act as mere solvents, or bring about a chemical transformation by attacking the powder, there can be no hesitation that a few simple chemicals would be able to effect the very same change within a comparatively short time. I do not propose to guess here what they are. I do not know how they bring about the changes in this behalf in the Pacific Islands or in Ceylon or even in the other parts of this country itself. If researches be carried out, and the gardeners in the interior of this district be taught to manufacture coir from husks, employment would be provided to them during their spare hours. It would put a few more rupees into their pockets; cottage industry would be encouraged, and the prices of cocoanuts, and consequently those of cocoanut gardens would probably see a rise.

USE OF SPINNING WHEEL

The other problem, namely the consideration of the use of all the coir produced in this district towards the manufacture of yarns, is even simpler of solution. A spinning wheel would solve it. Spinning wheels are not at present used for this purpose. But if wool, cotton and silk can be spun by means of a wheel, there can be no reason why the coir cannot be spun likewise with a wheel; alterations will of course have to be made in the details.

With the help of the spinning wheel, the spinner would be able to turn out at least five times as much yarn, and that too with greater ease than at present. The yarn would be of a more uniform texture.

This would enable the spinner to earn a higher daily income. The attractiveness of the wages would invite a larger number of persons to take up this profession. The spinning wheel would revolutionise the coir industry in this district.

PROSPECTS

I now proceed to consider the possibility of the expansion of this industry in this district. Mattress-weaving can be introduced. As weaving is unknown in this district I am not in a position to examine whether it would be profitable to introduce it here. An experiment can nevertheless be made with one or two looms. I am only considering the possibilites of providing employment to a few unemployed middle class people—at any rate those of enabling persons following other occupations, to earn a few more pies during their spare time.

The bleaching and dying of coir yarns would be another industry which would provide employment to a few more. Brushmaking would provide it for yet a few more.

FOR CONSIDERATION OF A. I. V. I. A.

What I have stated in the forgoing lines is not intended to be the last word on this subject. In penning them, I only desire to set the ball rolling. The Government on the one hand, and the A.I.V.I.A. on the other, say that they are coming forward to champion the cause of cottage industries. I therefore think this an opportune moment to give publication to what has been engaging my attention for some time past. I shall feel amply rewarded for this article if it makes the one or the other, or any countryman of ours to think over this subject.

## EXTRACTING PETROL FROM COAL

(Continued From Page 3)

the first in the world to make petrol on a commercial scale by the hydrogenation of bituminous coal. A pilot unit which treated 15 tons of coal a day was worked in Billingham in 1930 and 1931. The only other commercial scale plants are at the Leuna works of the I. G. in Germany, where 300,000 tons per year of petrol are made from brown coal or lignite, and Standard Oil Company's plants in America using petroleum oil as a raw material.

Further plants are now being built in Germany both for bituminous coal and lignite treatment.

HISTORY OF I. C. I. DEVELOPMENT.

Research work by I. C. I. has been continuous since 1927. In 1931 an agreement was made with the other operators in the hydrogenation field, the I. G. of Germany, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and the Royal-Dutch-Shell Company, resulting in the formation of the International Hydrogenation Patents Company to pool patent rights and to exchange technical information. Arrangements were made at the same time for marketing production through existing oil companies. In 1933, the Government announced the British Hydrocarbon Oils Production Bill, which guaranteed a preference on home produced light oils for a period of years. The period from April, 1935, is 4-1/2 years if the preference remains at the present figure of 8d. a gallon, 9 years if the preference drops to the guaranteed minimum of 4d. a gallon, and in proportion for other amounts of preference. The plant at Billingham was authorised immediately and construction started in August, 1933. It was originally intended to produce 100,000 tons a year of petrol from coal. It was later decided to increase the capacity to 150,000 tons a year of petrol, the extra 50,000 tons to be made either from coal or creosote oil and low temperature tar. The first section was ready in January, 1935. Creosote oil was used as the starting material, and the first petrol was made in February. The first coal unit was started in June, and the output is expected to reach the designed figure before the end of this year. The normal rate of production is 410 tons or 123,000 gallons of petrol a day. (N. B.—One ton of petrol is 300 gallons). 40,000 tons of petrol have already been made, of which 27,000 tons have been shipped to the Oil Companies for distribution.

COAL CONSUMPTION.

Coal consumption at the works is as follows:—

| | Tons per year. |
|---|---|
| For the manufacture of 100,000 tons per year of petrol from coal and 50,000 tons a year of petrol from creosote oil and low temperature tar (including coal actually hydrogenated together with all that used for hydrogen manufacture and power production) | 600,000 |
| For purposes other than the manufacture of petrol | 750,000 |
| Total | 1,350,000 |

or nearly 4,000 tons a day.

The ratio of 4 tons of coal to 1 ton of petrol produced can be maintained on a new plant (even if coal only is used), without creosote or low temperature tar, owing to the improved methods of hydrogen manufacture which would be employed.

DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS.

The raw coal is cleaned to less than 2-1/2 per cent. of ash and is ground up with oil previously made in the process to make a 50 per cent. coal-in-oil "paste". This is injected against the working pressure of 250 atmospheres (3,700 lb. per sq. in.) and mixed with hydrogen. The mixture is heated up to reaction temperature, and liquefaction of coal takes place at 450 deg. C. (850 deg. P.) and 250 atmospheres pressure. A small heavy oil fraction containing the unconverted coal (5 per cent. by weight) and ash is treated for oil recovery and the coke residue is used as a fuel. The major part of the coal is transformed into lighter oils which are vapourised, and are recovered on cooling the gaseous products leaving the converters. The crude oil so obtained is distilled into heavy oil, middle oil and patrol. Heavy oil is further hyrogenated, in plant exactly similar to that used for the hydrogenation of coal, to give middle oil and petrol. Middle oil resulting from these two steps is further hydrogenated in vapour phase converters, in which the vapourised light oil and hydrogen are passed over a solid catalyst. The crude vapour phase product is distilled, the residual middle oil being separated from petrol and treated again. The whole of the coal is thus transformed into a small solid consumable residue, gas, and petrol.

Creosote oil and low temperature tars are either employed for making up the coal paste or distilled and the fractions introduced into the liquid or vapour phase stages as appropriate. These materials play no essential part in the main process of making oil from coal, but are conveniently treated along with the coal.

The final petrol, after a simple purification, is pumped to storage tanks beside the River Tees from which it is shipped by steamers.

## EVIL OF SLUM LIFE

**Intelligence Can Develop Better In Other Surroundings**

INDORE, Jan. 4.

Lt.-Col. Short presiding over the Medicine Section of the Indian Science Congress discussed the mechanism ensuring immunity from disease in the human body and opined that ineffective immunity to malaria was due to man's giving up the anthropoid ape's life who were immune from local malaria strains while the evolution of man wandering far and wide gave him civilisation at the expense of immunity to malaria. In an important address Dr. Y. N. Aiyar presiding over the Agricultural Section suggested the formation of committees for different crops comprising growers, scientific workers, manufacturers and traders to organise the production of improved crops and efficient marketing. He suggested that greater attention be paid to the utilization of bye-products and the developments of quality of the crops. Attention only to quantity led to one-sided manuring and ultimate injury to fertility while quality also deteriorated. He directed attention to soil constituents performing functions similar to vitamins in the human body for increasing the yield of the crop and also for counteracting plant diseases.

HOW INTELLIGENCE GROWS.

Mr. J. M. Sen delivering the presidential address in the Psychological Section emphasised the importance of environment in a child's education and gave as instances cases where slum boys developed intelligence when removed to better surroundings. Intelligence increases from birth to eighteen years during which period not only knowledge but also native intelligence can be increased. Besides intelligence two other qualities called persistence of motives and originality of clearness should be taken into account in educational tests and should be developed in the formative period of a man's life.

The first annual meeting of the National Institute of Sciences was held to-day. Sir Lewis Fermor presided. Twenty-six new fellows were admitted including learned scientists from Calcutta, Allahabad, Agra, Madras, Bombay, Poona and Lahore. Honorary Fellowship was conferred on Lord Rutherford of Nelson, Sir F. G. Hopkins, Cambridge University, Sir Charles Sherrington, Oxford University, Sir Guy Marshall London Sir Thomas Holland, Edinburgh Professor, and Prof. Niels Copenhagen. The annual report showed a balance of Rs. 32,168 after meeting all expenses.

After reading of few scientific papers the guests moved to an "At Home" given by the president.—A.P.

Nagpur—It is officially announced that Mr. W. R. Puranik, advocate of Nagpur has been appointed Government Advocate and ex-officio standing counsel to the C. P. Government from 9th January.—A.P.


**Firm As The Rocks of Gibraltar!**

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## OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6).

the League, intensively after the New Year's day.

### *Statesman Emperor*

The Emperor, as the reports state, has laid down his terms on which he would be prepared to accept peace. He has demanded in the first place complete withdrawal of Italian troops from Abyssinian territory and has asked for payment by Italy of an indemnity. His other terms include recognition of Abyssinia as a sovereign State by the Powers, delimitation of the frontiers between Abyssinia and the Italian colonies by an international commission appointed by the League. On his part he is prepared to seek foreign advice and assistance in the economic, financial and administrative spheres though he asserts that Italian officials, would not be accepted to perform this task. Although it is gathered that the demand for an indemnity might be waived, it is improbable that the Abyssinians—unless they are totally defeated—would negotiate for peace under any terms other than the above.

Thus though M. Laval may survive defeat this afternoon, the French crisis will continue to prevail so long as M. Laval remains at the head of the Government to support Mussolini. Instead of M. Laval facing crises the reality of the situation will demonstrate that crises are facing M. Laval. So long as he refuses to acknowledge the Emperor of Abyssinia as a statesman and refuses to give way, neither Mr. Eden nor French diplomacy is likely to win peace for Europe. The Emperor has by his terms shown that he is one of the ablest statesmen. All along he has played his cards correctly, never allowed himself to be put in the wrong position, nor took any opportunity to display personal conceit even at the League table in Geneva where he has shown nothing but humility to the international machinery. To-day no one can look upon his terms as that of a partisan and his opinion must count in the judgment of Mr. Eden as well as M. Laval if he is really earnest about the establishment of an early peace.

### *Reaction Against Mussolini*

Apart from Abyssinian recent victories it is believed that Italy is anxious to wave the white flag because the royal family, in spite of supporting Mussolini, even to the extent of handing over their rings and gold jewels to the war fund are undoubtedly having misgivings about Il Duce's wild goose chase in East Africa. According to one source the restoration of King George of Greece has made a deep impression on King Emmanuel and it is natural that it should play a more important part in shaping Italy's destiny. Inside and outside Italy, according to press reports, it is recognised that if she has to accept peace terms favourable to Abyssinia there will be a reaction against Mussolini. The fall of the dictator would give the Crown Prince his great chance. King Emmanuel, it is thought, would abdicate, and thus enable his son to develop his sound theories of constitutional monarchy. For this reason, according to the "Daily Mirror," the Belgium King has arrived in London. It is disclosed that his visit has been promoted by the desire of Italy to induce Britain to urge at Geneva a modification of existing sanctions, and the definite abandonment of oil sanctions. It is believed in Belgium that King Leopold may seek a personal interview with King George to beg His Majesty to influence the policy of the British Government. Both the Royal Families of Belgium and Italy have the best reasons for desiring a speedy settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian war. As a prominent Belgian statesman recently stated they have always been the battlefield of Europe, and it is their fear that if war should become general, their poor land would again be the scene of fighting. Unless there is a speedy settlement of the dispute they fear the worst.

## PLEA FOR MERGER OF MUSIC CULTURES

### Purists Cannot Stem The Tide Of Unity

MADRAS, (By Mail).

In declaring open the third South Indian Music Conference, on Wednesday last, held under the auspices of Indian Fine Arts Society, the Hon'ble Sir K. V. Reddi, (Law Member) said he was glad Indian orchestra was reviving, and pointed out two needs.

HARMONY AND NOTATION.

He said: Firstly, our orchestra cannot be a success without harmony. Indian music, great as it is, has not yet gone beyond the stage of melody. Academies will try to bring harmony also into existence. Another want in our music is notation which is necessary for teaching music and without which development of music will be a difficult task.

Rao Bahadur C. V. Krishnaswami Iyer, in his welcome address, said:—

With the growing strength of Indian nationalism it should be the endeavour of all patriots to find at least a fair extent of common ground between the several varieties of what are now called "Carnation and Hindustani" music. I know that musical purists who resent even the slightest dash of "Desiyam" (as Hindustani modes are sometimes called in the Tamil land), will be shocked at this idea.

WORLD MUSIC MERGER.

But in the long run merger of musical culture can be stemmed as little as merger of other aspects of civilization, and it is the best part of wisdom to regulate it and not to attempt to prevent it altogether. The very fascination which Hindustani tunes shows what really is the direction in which the modern musical mind travels in this country. May I suggest that this conference do appoint a committee to investigate the possibilities of finding out such a common ground?

MAKING EAST & WEST MUSIC MEET.

The next step, apart from finding such a common ground for Indian music, which that committee may very profitably take, would be to investigate the means of getting Eastern and Western music nearer each other. To-day, this potent method of bringing the nations of the West and the East into close sympathy is not considered seriously though here and there one occasionally finds an enthusiast or two in both the regions working steadily at such a rapprochement.

But I have high hopes that the day is not far distant when Indian music will be so adapted to suit western taste as Indian dancing has been in recent years, that more of European tunes will be so used by Indian composers as is done now occasionally in the case of what is popularly called the "English Note," that the spectacle of the Eastern and the Western sitting together to enjoy a common programme of musical recital will not be as rare as it is now.

In conclusion he appealed for funds for starting a separate University of Fine Arts for this Presidency, with a network of colleges affiliated to it.

Mr. C. R. Srinivasa Iyengar presided over the conference.—A. P.

## OVERSEAS LEAGUE BRANCH AT BARODA

### *Organising Secretary On Tour*

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA (By Mail).

The Baroda Open Tennis Tournaments concluded yesterday evening. His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda distributed the prizes to the winners.

The following are the finals results of the day.

Mens Singles Finals:—Beaty Vs. Blake. Blake defeated Beaty 6—3, 6—3.

Mens Doubles Finals:—K. Prasad and Chiranjiva defeated Pratapsinhrao Raje and Gupte 6—3, 6—4.

Mixed Dubles:—Miss Woodbridge and Beaty beat Miss Dubash and Blake.

Mr. Eric Rice, organiser of overseas League who was in Baroda recently has appointed Mr. R. K. Ranadive as Honorary Correspondent for Baroda, and a branch is to be organised in Baroda. Mr. Rice proposes to go to Bikaner, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna and to reach Calcutta at the end of January. After visiting Nagpur, Hyderabad, Madras, Burma, Mysore and other places he will sail from Colombo in April.

## Repercussions Of Scandinavian Conference

COPENHAGEN,
(By Air Mail).

According to the "Dagens Nyheder" the recent inter-Scandinavian Conference held at Helsingfors among the foreign ministers of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland for political co-operation has produced great agitation in the Soviet circles.

The "Izestia" declares that the inclusion of Finland among the three Scandinavian powers constitutes a direct menace for Russia. It is feared that this block may in the near future join hands with the Germano-Polish entente against the Soviet Republic.

# Turkey's Claim To Fortify Dardanelles

## Possibilities Of Turko-Bulgarian Conflict

MUNICH (By Air Mail).

According to the Sofia Correspondent of "Munchener Neueste Nachrichten", Turkey's desire to fortify the Dardanelles is considered in the Bulgarian political circles as prompted by her ambitions to extend her European territory at the expense of Bulgaria. It is possible that this may lead to irreconcilable differences—the more so since minority and religious questions have already been a persistent source of friction between the two countries.

For weeks past, this state of affairs has found expression in unceasing and bitter agitation in the Turkish Press. Even the foreign press has lately remarked upon the fervish intensity with which the Turks are strengthening their fortifications against Bulgaria, in the Thracian hinterland of the Dardanelles. It has not escaped notice that recent Turkish manoeuvres in the Adrianople sector had a distinctly anti-Bulgarian character, and that the Bulgarian Government was greatly concerned to contradict foreign press reports of Bulgarian concentrations on the Turkish frontier.

SOFIA HAS NOT FORGOTTEN

Sofia has not forgotten the political crisis last March, when simultaneous outbreak of the Venizelist rising in Greek Macedonia and the reported movement of Turkish troops to the Bulgarian frontier threatened an immediate outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and Bulgaria. Both countries, it is true, denied these reports at the time, but since then the latent strain in their relations has become too obvious.

Regarding the basic reasons for these developments, opinion varies in accordance with the point of view of the parties concerned. In Turkey it is openly said that the Dadranelles need to be protected against the "Bulgarian menace", that the substantial Turkish minority in Bulgaria is being terrorised and that Turkey has historically claims atleast to Southern Bulgaria, including Philippopol's.

"TURKISH AMBITIONS"

In Bulgaria these attacks are deeply resented and it is alleged that these "northern aspirations" of the Turks are primarily due to the fact that Turkey, which is an "extremist nationalist" State, is forced to hold out new foreign ambitions, to its young men in particular. Bulgaria becomes the target of such ambitions because she is thought to be the easiest victim. In the final instance Turkey's desire to fortify the Dardanelles is said to be prompted by her intention to extend her European territory.

PRO-TURKISH MOVEMENT

On the one hand, the Turks are irritated by attacks in the Bulgarian Press, and by anti-Turkish utterances of Bulgar notabilities Sofia, on the other hand has repeatedly complained of Turkish propaganda amongst Bulgarian Moslems, particularly amongst the Pomacks who live along the Turkish frontier. Ethnologically these people are Bulgars, but a common faith also inclines them towards the Moslem Turks. Sofia alleges that Pomack territory is a main centre of Turkish agitation in Bulgaria. As a matter of fact, a pro-Turkish movement has recently made itself felt both among the Turkish minority in Bulgaria and the Pomacks, and this state of affairs might very easily lead to an open conflict. This Turko-Bulgarian dispute gains significance when studied against the wider background of international politics. From it obtrudes in a most surprising form the ancient rivalry of Russia and Britain, each seeking to preserve and extend her influence in the traditional cockpit between Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

Each successive Turkish move for the repeal of the Treaty of Lausanne and those of its clauses which declare the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus to be demilitarised zones, has enjoyed the support of the Moscow Government. The Russians see in the fortification of the Dardanelles and in friendly relations with Ankara their only effective guarantee of security for their Black Sea Littoral. England on the other hand, has always looked upon Bulgaria as her own strategic sphere of influence in the Balkans, and for colonial and maritime purposes, is wholly opposed to the re-fortifications of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

The Bulgarian Government is reliably informed that Russian military engineers are acting as technical advisers in connection with the reconstruction of the Adrianople forts. In any event, the Turkish crisis needs careful watching.


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## ETHIOPIANS WILL DEFEAT ITALY

### Mme. Laila Predicts Early Swaraj For India

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

"The Hindu-Mosiem problem will be shortly solved.

India is about to enter upon a 52 years period of increasing prosperity.

Abyssinia will defeat Italy with dramatic suddenness.

Sgr. Mussolini will die a natural death within two years and Herr Hitler will be a victim of violence."

These are some of the prognostications of Mme. Terfren Laila, Professor of occult science, mentioned in an interview by the "Statesman."

Mme. Laila who is now in Calcutta, is the daughter of a Sikh by a Hungarian mother and claims to have early developed an uncanny power of reading the future and that before she reached her teens her accomplishments in this respect brought her into contact with kings, statesmen, international financiers and economists, and more lately dictators.

Among the happenings which she claims to have foretold were the World War, the present Italo-Abyssinian war, the various upheavals in French financial and political circles now known, the fate of adventurous enterprises in the world of aviation, and the restoration of King George to the throne of Greece.

Sgr. Mussolini she met in 1907 when the former was a humble working man and her prophecy of his future career was recorded at that time. Last year, she warned him of the future that had been revealed to her in a trance.

Sgr. Mussolini denied any intention of going to war with Abyssinia but, says Mme Laila, he was driven to it against his will.

Interviewed by "Advance" she prophesied that India's salvation would be gained in the course of the next six years through diplomatic efforts and Mr. Gandhi would be greater than ever. Having seen the aims of his life fulfilled, Mr. Gandhi would pass away at the age of 75 through natural causes.—A. P.

## Pleader's Widow Fined

RAJBARI (Faridpur), Jan. 4.

Mrs. Charuprova Sen-Gupta, widow of a local pleader, was sentenced to-day by the sub-divisional magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 200 under sections 35 and 36 of the Bengal Suppression of terrorist outrages act for being in possession of copies of a proscribed book and several leaflets, in default to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused admitted possession of those articles but was not defended.—A.P.

## ADDRESSES GALORE TO GAEKWAR

### Distinguished Visitors For Diamond Jubilee

BARODA, Jan. 5.

About 55 associations have presented addresses to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of his rule, which included besides the State Associations many educational associations and social leagues of places like Poona, Bombay, Satara, Nasik, etc

Amongst the distinguished guests present on the occasion of Durbars were Sir C. V. Raman, Pandit Malaviya, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Sir P. D. Pattani and others.—United Press.

## GAEKWAR'S JUBILEE GIFTS TO HIS SUBJECTS

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, (By Mail.)

A Gazette Extraordinary published in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee contains the following important announcements. Land revenue dues remissions upto end of 1928-29 Rs. 219,280. Remission of fine-arrears sequel to operation of compulsory education Act till 1932-33 Rs. 129,715. Release of 46 prisoners and reduction in sentences of 646 prisoners. Starting hostel for Thakardas of Mehsana district. Extending village electrification scheme. It refers to sanctioning of Agriculturists Debt Regulation Act, providing adequate drinking water to villages, broadcasting station in villages for educative purposes, extending village sites and facilities to housing societies etc. factors which contribute for the moral and material welfare of people

## Viceroy's Kathiawar Tour

BARODA, Jan. 5.

His Excellency the Viceroy's Kathiawar and Cutch tour begins from 7th January at Rajkot and ends at Bhuj on 24th January, from where His Excellency proceeds to Radhanpur.

His Excellency will visit about a dozen States during this time, including Junagadh, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Gondal, Porbander and Bhuj.—United Press.

## Baroda Muslims To Confer

BARODA, Jan. 5.

The fourth session of the Baroda State Muslim Conference will be held here on 10th, 11th and 12th January under the presidentship of Khan Bahadur Sheth Abdullabhai Kera of Sidhpur.

Mr. Rasulkhan Pattan is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.—United Press.

## Arts College At Rajkot

BARODA, Jan. 5.

The contribution for establishing an Arts College at Rajkot has exceeded the figure of Rs. 1,00,000. The college will probably be named after the Thakore Saheb of the Rajkot State.—United Press.

## QUEEN MARY SWAMPED OUT

### Applications Galore For Maiden Voyage

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Applications for berths in the giant Cunard-White Star Liner "Queen Mary" when she makes her maiden voyage next May are already sufficient to have filled the ship many times over.

This has been revealed to Reuter by officials of the company in London. Meanwhile, the Cunard-White Star line has apparently changed its mind in regard to the big ship which shall be withdrawn to make way for the new "Queen Mary" on the North Atlantic service.

Recently, a sailing list was circulated which omitted the "Berengaria" (52,000 tons). This immediately led to deports that the ship would be retired and perhaps go to the breakers.

Another list has since been circulated showing that the "Berengaria" is to be kept in commission and omitting the "Majestic."—Reuter.

## Mahommad Ali Day At Lahore

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

After Juma prayers yesterday, a meeting was held in the Badshah Mosque, Maulana Izzat-ud-din, Imam of the mosque, presiding. Prayers were offered for the peace of the soul of the late Maulana Mohammad Ali. Mr. Abdul Karim Shorash made a speech on the life of the late Maulana Mohammad Ali and eulogising his services in the cause of the nation.—United Press.

# South African Indians Threatened With Rack-Renting

## RAZA ALI PLEADS FOR SECURITY OF TENURE

(From Our Correspondent)

JOHANNESBURG, (By Mail.)

An appeal to the Transvaal Congress to abandon its policy of non-co-operation with the Government in regard to the Asiatic Land Tenure question and a plea for fair play and justice for the Indian community in the Union were made by Syed Sir Raza Ali, agent for the Government of India, in an address to members of the Indo-European Joint Council in the Chamber of Commerce board room on 11th inst.

"My aim has always been co-operation between Europeans and Indians in this country and I know that the joint councils have done remarkably good work" he said.

He referred to legislation affecting Indians in this country from 1885 and said the disabilities imposed in that year were increased by the gold law of 1908, although the harsh treatment of the Indians was given by the British Government as one of the reasons for the South African war, and although it was expected that the position would improve after the peace treaty had been signed.

Referring to the most recent legislation affecting Indians, he said that the main object of the Act of 1932 was to enforce the provisions of existing laws aimed against Indians acquiring, enjoying, or purchasing any property. The Asiatic Land Tenure Commission report had been before the public for several months.

The work of the Commission had been done in a satisfactory, independent, and just manner. The situation that confronted the Commission was that it tried to do as much justice for the Indian community as possible, having regard to its limited terms. If the recommendations of the Commission were to be given effect to, that object could be achieved by dividing the report into two parts.

A number of recommendations consisted of suggestions calling upon the Government to give effect to the Commission's recommendations by introducing the necessary changes in the existing laws. The other part of the report could be dealt with administratively by the Minister of the Interior in consultation with the Minister of Mines.

PROPRIETARY RIGHTS.

The Commission's report was really technical. It did not raise any questions of principle except two. The first was the question of proprietary rights. Indians had been occupying and owning property and carrying on business and living there for from 30 to 50 years. They even held these properties in the names of limited companies, an expedient that was found necessary to secure Indian interests after the acquisition of property by Indians became illegal.

The second point was that in those areas where title deeds contained restrictions against Indians such contractual obligations should be waived in favour of Indians.

The Commission recommended that if any area was predominantly Indian and coloured in occupation that area should be exempted for occupation by Indians and coloured people. After the passing of the Act of 1932 the feeling was so strong among Indians that this measure was based on unfairness that the most important Indian political body in the Transvaal—the Transvaal Indian Congress—refused to co-operate with the Commission in any way whatsoever. The confidence of the Congress in the Government had been shaken and it was felt that it was no use going to the Commission and putting the Indians' case befort it.

THE INDIANS' CASE.

Fortunately the Commercial Association took this matter upon itself and prevented the Indians' case from remaining unstated. As sane and patriotic men the members of the association went to a great deal of pains and expended a lot of money. If Indian grievances were to be removed a policy of non-co-operation should be abandoned. He appealed to the Transvaal Indian Congress to change its attitude. "The Indian position is very difficult. In fact, it is extremely painful to state the case. No branch of the Government or municipal services is open to them. Occupations are not open to them without considerable restrictions. The only occupation open to them is trading. Take trade away and practically nothing is left to them. There are Indian waiters in the Transvaal, but with this exception I cannot easily think of other occupations open to them.

"If there are to be special and specified areas for Indian occupation these areas must be adequate in extent. The present areas are very inadequate. When the business centre of gravity changes from one part of the city to another, European traders are free to follow it ,but Indians are restricted to their specified areas. Great care should be taken to see that these areas are sufficient not only for present day needs but for future needs. The Indian community will be larger in 10 or 15 years' time than it is to-day.

RACK-RENTING

'It is not to be disputed by any fair-minded person that, if justice is to be done to the Indian population in this country, very definite action should be taken by the Government in regard to the proprietary rights of Indians. Otherwise rack-renting of a particularly objectionable nature will result. Indians will be exploited by unscrupulous landlords. Fabulous prices will be asked and rents will soar intolerably.

"Not only should the Government take a liberal view of the whole matter by making the exempted areas as adequate as possible making due provision for the increase in the Indian population in the next 15 to 20 years, but it should also try to come to grips with the question of security of tenure, without which efforts it will be impossible to improve conditions in the exempted areas.

"Nobody can gain anything, by strife and dissension. Fortunately the Indian position has been improved socially and educationally, and the position on the whole today is a satisfactory one. The Government enjoys a very strong position in the legislature. The Government has already done a lot to improve the conditions of various sections of the population of the Union. The Government is in a strong position for taking reasonable action on behalf of any community suffering any disability."

Sir Raza Ali made an appeal to the European population.

"My plea is one of justice and fairplay for my people, who are really as much your people as mine—perhaps more yours than mine. Judge them according to their merits."

The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Norman Bennett.—"Star."

COMMENT BY "STAR."

Commenting on Sir Syed Raza Ali's speech the "Star" writes editorially:—

At yesterday's meeting of the Johannesburg Indo-European Joint Council, Sir Syed Raza Ali uttered a restrained and very reasonable plea for some security of tenure for the Indian population. For half a century the position of Asiatics in the Transvaal has been precarious. The liberty of movement, property and trade accorded them by the London Convention of 1884 steadily yielded to the restrictive proclamations of the old Transvaal Government, and this policy was perpetuated until in 1908 the Townships Amendment Act and the Gold Law made it illegal for any coloured persons to reside on proclaimed land.

This prohibition was, in fact, not enforced, and now the Feetham Commission is engaged in the lengthy and intricate task of compiling a register of coloured persons in occupation of land subject to the Gold Law prohibition, together with recommendations for the legalisation of their tenure in so far as it is compatible with the general pubuc interest. Regularisation of the present situation is necessary if Indians are to be allowed to trade and if certain unsatisfactory subterfuges by which the present law is evaded are to be checked. It is by trading that the majority of the comparatively small number of Asiatics in the Transvaal live, since, with the exception of hotel and club waiting, practically no other occupation is available to them.

It has been proved beyond question that Asiatic traders are not numerous enough to constitute a menace to European traders. They are estimated to handle 2 per cent. of Johannesburg's wholesale trade, and the local Chamber of Commerce has adopted a very reasonable attitude towards them. A similar liberal spirit was revealed in the utterances of the late Mayor, Mr. Maurice Freeman, when addressing Indian audiences or mixed gatherings of Europeans and Indians. The speech of the Agent for India resolved itself, therefore into a plea to the Union Government to make as adequate as possible the areas to be exempted from the Gold Law, bearing in mind the normal increase in the Indian population, and to provide that security of tenure without which the efforts to improve social and hygienic conditions in the exempted areas must naturally be handicapped. It is an argument which justice and good sense combine to support, and we hope it will command the sympathetic attention of the responsible Minister, of the Cabinet and of Parliament.


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AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

# American "Board" Places Cotton In Unhappy Position

## Heaviest Crop Movement To Tell On Local Market

A New Year! Annually there is the hope that in January the sun will shine with a brilliance seldom particularly conspicuous in December. Which, we suppose, is another way of hoping that the mistakes, personal, national and international, of last year will not be repeated in this. May it be so!

State Messrs. Langley and Co.

Although cotton in New York re-opened on an optimistic note the New York market has one of the worst "boards" for some years. us long enough. Senator Discounts ahead must inevitably slow down trading. Merchants curtail purchases for stock because of the absence of a hedge giving a carrying premium. Consummers buy only for immediate requirements because the discounts for distants hold out the promise of cheaper cotton. Little should be lost by waiting. Something might be gained. And that attitude seldom led a market anywhere except into a jam.

Meanwhile, Pool sales as the market approached 12 cents in November seem to have put a roof over old crop and the impetus given to new crop on the acreage announcement was lost under the challenge in the Supreme Court to the present machinery for crop control and the absence of any certainty about the efficacy of all alternative not yet announced.

AMERICAN BOARD.

The present American "board" in fact places cotton in a somewhat unhappy position. For a healthy market there must be an adjustment between nears and distants. But whether that adjustment will be brought about by more cotton coming on to nears or an advance in the distants is not too certain.

The U. S. Government must be fully conscious of the position. And they learn by experience. The bonus-cum-loan plan for the present season was an advance on the loan plan of last season. We are not prepared to deny that there is a possibility of an effective plan being announced for next season. And if such is the case then the pointer is towards the adjustment coming from an advance in distants.

Meanwhile, there has been so much both spoken and written about the probable upsetting of the Bankhead Bill by the Supreme Court that it surely must be discounted.

We do not oonsider that the facts as opposed to the possibilities or even the probabilities of the outlook in New York justify more than the most conservative of positions but for the long shot operation we would buy Octobers.

The Bombay market reopened trading on a distinctly optimistic note. Possibly the Americanism "hunch" best describes the instinct which frequently prompts the local operator to leap into positions in which more logical minds fear to tread. Quite frequently he is right. But not always.

SOME FACTS.

In the present instance, facts are more than a little against the market. Seldom has export business provided less incentive than it does to-day. A few weeks ago the Continent and Lancashire had some interest in Indian cotton. Now they have none and not for almost two months has Japan-India's biggest buyer—taken more than a retail interest in Indian cotton.

The Bombay market argues that the longer Japan is out of the market the greater is the certainty of her return. We suspect that when Japan does re-enter the local long interest might be glad of the opportunity to unload.

A few weeks ago there was a scare concerning the outlook for the Board crop. Our present reports point to a crop better than average. Small samples of Ankleshwar and Rajpipla have already been seen in Bombay but regular ginning will start on the Dakor and Kapadwanj lines about the 15th January and on the main Broach lines around the end of this month.

The present month should decide to what extent the rumours of recent weeks concerning the size of the Oomra crop have been justified. Meanwhile, arrivals in Khamgaon yesterday were 900 bales and Amraoti 800 bales.

The Punjab-American crop is moving rapidly, the quality is excellent and this cotton on its present basis looks attractive.

Central India also is producing cotton of satisfactory quality.

During the next two months the Bombay market will run into the heaviest crop movement of the season. Fears concerning the Broach crop which so far have not been justified are already in the price. The market, in our opinion, is too high relative to America and during the next three months we look for a widening in parity.

## GROUNDNUT CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Final Memorandum on the Groundnut Crop of the Bombay Presidency and Indian States, excluding Sind, for the Season 1935-36:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1933-34 the area under Groundnut in the territory included in this forecast has represented some 23.7 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Groundnut Crop sown in June-July 1935.

(Estimates up to 10th December 1935.)

AREA.

The latest reports show the total area under the crop as noted below:—

| | Bombay Presidency Proper. Acres. |
|---|---|
| British Districts | 835,000 |
| Indian States | 405,000 |
| Total | 1,240,000 |

18.2 and 1.6 per cent. respectively below the finally revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years. Decrease in area is due partly to deficient rains at the time of sowing, but chiefly to fall in prices during recent years.

SEASON.

The crop in Gujarat has been nearly harvested and is reported to have done fairly well on the whole except in places in the north of the Division where it suffered in the pod formation stage due to deficiency of moisture, and may consequently be reduced in yield. In the Deccan the harvesting of the crop is either in progress or already finished. In the North Deccan the crop was sown in time and progressed satisfactorily till the end of October when it was somewhat damaged by rain. In the South Deccan, on the other hand, the crop was sown late with insufficient moisture and suffered in places owing to long breaks during the growing period. These factors may bring about a reduction in yield to a varying extent, although the crop in the Khandesh and the Satara districts, which are the principal centres of cultivation in the Division, has done fairly well on the whole. In the Karnatak the early variety (Spanish peanut), which is grown on a fairly large scale, suffered on account of deficient rains, but the late varieties (Pondicherry and Big Japan) improved under the substantial rain received in the latter half of October. The small crop raised in the Konkan is reported to have done well on the whole.

OUTTURN.

As a result of the seasonal conditions described above, the estimated yield of the crop in Gujarat may range between 75 and 80 per cent. of the normal in the north, while it may come to between 85 and 90 per cent. of the normal in the south of the Division. In the Deccan the crop in the Khandesh and Satara districts is expected to return about 85 per cent. of the normal, but in the remaining parts of the Division the yield may vary from 65 to 80 per cent. of the normal. The outturn of the crop in the Karnatak may fall between 60 and 65 per cent. of the normal, while that in the Konkan may come to about 85 per cent. of the normal.

The total estimated outturn works out as shown below:—

| | Bombay Presidency Proper. Tons. |
|---|---|
| British Districts | 385,000 |
| Indian States | 144,000 |
| Total | 529,000 |

0.4 and 7.8 per cent. respectively below the estimated outturn of actual area of the last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

## HAPUR WHEAT MARKETS

Hapur, Jan. 2.

(Messrs. Mukatlal Madhusudandyal.)

The wheat market became bullish at the end of the week, although there is a fear of Delivery till five or seven days. The traders who were bought Magh or January position are selling fearing by Delivery. Indeed the wheat position has been very firm. There are the following reasons of it:—

1. The production in Argentina this year is 39,20,000 tons as compared with 67,79,000 tons last year and 76,62,000 tons third year. Due to the fixation of minimum prices at 10. Pesos by Argentina Government owing to the reduction in Argentina production, the Argentina quality price in London market have been raised to 34-0 Shillings.

2. The Russian offers have been disappeared because she had cleared about all her surplus.

3. Canada i sbuying regularly from United States of America.

4. How the alone Australia can give wheat to both Europe and Orient. She will also compelled to raise the prices because there is the same production as last year and she has sold many lacs tons of new crop already December and January shipment.

5. Unless America produces a very big crop she will continue to be an importing countries insteady of exporter.

6. The carryover at the end of this season next July will be small.

7. Unless there may be a very big production the prices will continue to rise.

8. The existing stocks in India everywhere have been decreased and there is 31-3 Shillings the rate of Rustralian wheat in London market. Thus the wheat from the Punjab can be export to foreign at Rs. 2-4-0 per maund and from Karachi at Rs. 22-8-0 per candy.

## LONDON BULLION MARKET

### Gold Premium Disappears

London, Dec. 11.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., London have issued the following report.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £198,409,170 on the 4th instant as compared with £197,632,279 on the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold announced by the Bank during the week amounted to £1,000,216.

In the open market about £1,400,000 of bar gold offered at the daily fixing was absorbed by general demand. Following the improvement in the political situation in France, conditions became easier and prices have ruled at about dollar parity, the premium over which gradually disappeared.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 2nd inst. to mid-day on the 9th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| British South Africa | £1,797,763 |
| British India | 778,169 |
| British Malaya | 10,987 |
| Australia | 10,994 |
| New Zealand | 45,848 |
| Canada | 200,000 |
| France | 372,627 |
| Netherlands | 13,952 |
| Portugal | 100,857 |
| Venezuela | 39,625 |
| Virgin Islands of the United States | 28,462 |
| Kenya | 7,656 |
| Other countries | 36,108 |
| | £3,442,988 |

EXPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| France | £ 403,249 |
| Belgium | 14,293 |
| Italy | 39,094 |
| China | 164,260 |
| U. S. A. | 1,253,025 |
| Other countries | 3,651 |
| | £1,817,572 |

The s.s. "Mooltan" which sailed from Bombay on the 7th instant carries gold to the value of about £182,000 consigned to London.

SILVER.

Until the 7th inst. prices remained unchanged at 29.3/16d. for cash and 28.13/16d for two months delivery, sales by China, the Indian Bazaars and speculators and purchases for America being the features.

There was an unusual development on the 9th instant when there was a sudden change in the attitude of the American Treasury. The daily order from this quarter had hitherto been received in London at the time of fixing, but on the day in question it was given only after a long delay. There was a considerable amount of silver available and the absence of the principal buyer was disconcerting. Ultimately the American authorities made their wishes known, being willing to give support, but only at lower rates consequently prices fell 7/16d to 28.3/4d. for cash and 28.3/8d. for two months' delivery.

As was to be expected, the occurrence had a very disturbing effect and resulted in large amounts being offered in the market yesterday. There was again a long delay and fixing was postponed until later in the day. After negotiations with the American Treasury it transpired that although they were willing, at a reduced price, to take a part of the cash silver offering, they were not prepared to go beyond this.

In the circumstances the brokers had no option but to decide that no prices could be quoted on account of the rule that the official quotations were fixed at a price at which all effective offerings must be absorbed. To meet the situation and in the interests of clients it was decided to-day temporarily to suspend this usage and to sell in proportion to the amount which could be disposed of. On this basis the price for cash was fixed at 27.1/2d. at which, however, the American Treasury were buyers of only a very small amount, representing about 7 1/2 per cent. of the total cash offerings. In the absence of demand for forward silver, no price could be fixed for that delivery.

The outlook has been rendered all the more uncertain in view of the obscurity which surrounds the future intentions of the United States authorities.

News was received on December 5th that the Hongkong Government had decided to take over all silver stocks and to establish an Exchange Fund to control the international value of the Hongkong dollar. Holders of British, Mexican or Hongkong dollars or subsidiary coin or bullion exceeding a value of ten dollars are required to surrender same within one month to the Treasurer, who will pay for coin in Hongkong currency at the face value and for bullion at the rate of 128 cents per fine ounce.

All silver coins and bullion surrendered to the Treasury will be paid into the Exchange Fund.

This measure follows the embargo placed on the export of silver from Hongkong as from noon on November 9th and is not expected, some such action being generally anticipated as a natural sequence to the new currency system recently adopted by the Chinese Government.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 2nd inst. to mid-day on the 9th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hongkong | £1,531,401 |
| British India | 42,938 |
| British Malaya | 17,923 |
| Australia | 17,848 |
| New Zealand | 2,569 |
| Canada | 9,638 |
| Aden and Dependencies | 5,663 |
| Japan | 474,137 |
| Netherlands | 12,660 |
| Java | 7,185 |
| Belgium | 20,856 |
| Germany | 6,738 |
| Other countries | 11,874 |
| | £2,161,430 |

EXPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| U. S. A. | £2,732,478 |
| France | 11,410 |
| Palestine* | 14,959* |
| Southern Rhodesia | 5,532* |
| Aden and Dependencies | 4,425* |
| Channel Islands | 2,000* |
| Denmark | 1,275 |
| Other countries | 2,051 |
| | £2,774,130 |

*Coin at face value.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 5th instant to the 11th instant was dol 4.93.5/8 and the lowest dol 4.92.1/4.

## SESAMUM CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Final Memorandum on the Sesamum Crop of the Bombay Presidency and Indian States, excluding Sind, for the Season 1935-36:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1933-34 the area under Sesamum in the territory included in this forecast has represented some 9.1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Sesamum crop sown from June 1935 onwards.

(Estimates up to 10th December 1935.)

AREA.

The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of the crop as shown below:—

| | Bombay Presidency Proper. Acres. |
|---|---|
| British Districts | 155,000 |
| Indian States | 346,000 |
| Total | 501,000 |

14.4 and 15.6 per cent. respectively below the finally revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years. Area increased in the Deccan due to favourable conditions at the time of sowing, but decrease elsewhere in the presidency owing to unsuitability of sowing rains.

SEASON.

In Gujarat the crop in the early stage was damaged by hairy caterpillars in many parts in Kaira and Broach and Panch Mahals districts, but the light and intermittent rains in August and the early part of September appreciably brought the situation under control. The rain in the latter month, however, exceeded requirements in places in the Broach and Panch Mahals District and damaged the crop to some extent. In the Ahmedabad District the crop suffered from deficiency of late rain with the result that the capsule formation was defective. In the North Deccan the germination and the stand of the crop was good under favourable rain and weather conditions, and it progressed satisfactorily till the time of harvest. In the South Deccan the drizzling rain in August was beneficial to the growth of the crop, but the long break in September checked its further development in places, and this may reduce the outturn to a varying extent. In the Karnatak the crop fared well in the western and transition tracts, but suffered from deficient moisture in the eastern parts of the Division. The early variety has been harvested while the late one, grown as a mixture in cotton and rabi jowar, is nearing maturity. The Konkan crop is reported to have done well on the whole and is expected to give a fairly good yield.

OUTTURN.

In view of the seasonal factors detailed above, the crop in Gujarat is expected to yield between 65 and 80 per cent. of the normal except in the Surat District where it has done better and may come up to about 95 per cent. of the normal. In the North Deccan the outturn of the crop may range between 75 and 80 per cent. of the normal, while that in the South Deccan and the Karnatak may vary from 55 to 70 per cent. of the normal. The crop in the Konkan is estimated to return between 80 and 90 per cent of the normal.

The total estimated outturn works out as noted below:—

| | Bombay Presidency Proper. Tons. |
|---|---|
| British Districts | 19,000 |
| Indian States | 49,000 |
| Total | 68,000 |

19.9 per cent. above the estimated outturn of the actual area of the last year, but 9.0 per cent. below the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

| F P Bales | 1935-36 | 1934-35 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 3-1-36 | 5570000 | 3466000 |
| Receipts yesterday 3-1-36 | 18000 | 21000 |
| Exports to date 3-1-36 | 3596000 | 2590000 |
| Stock at Ports 3-1-36 | 2766000 | 3028000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns 3-1-36 | 1361000 | 881000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 3-1-36 | 722000 | 925000 |
| Visible Supply 3-1-36 | 5384000 | 6758000 |
| Quantity in sight 3-1-36 | 9464000 | 3155000 |
| Quantity out of sight 3-1-36 | 5686000 | 4715000 |

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

| | Cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 14,739 |
| Linseed | 11,646 |
| Gingellyseed | 8,723 |
| Poppyseed | 7 |
| Groundnuts | 28,091 |
| Castorseed | 987 |
| Rice | 31,059 |
| Myrabollams | 5,718 |
| Cottonseed | 11,142 |
| Mowraseed | 25 |
| Gram | 5,932 |
| Joowar | 1,192 |
| Barley | 329 |
| Bajree | 10,195 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 3,765 |

## WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Jan 3

Our Sugar market ruled steady throughout the week, offtake being on a moderate scale. On the whole Ready as well as Forward prices fluctuated within the limits of 1/2 to 1 1/2 annas per cwt. Java Market was reported quiet and 'Nivas' limit was unchanged. Deshi Sugar prices were practically unchanged during the week. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were as under:—

Java ready Rs. 13/12 and Rs. 13/10/6; November 4/0/6 and 3/15/6; December 4/0/0 and 3/15/6; January 4/3/0 and 4/2/6; February-March 4/4/6 and 4/4/0

Arrivals: There was no arrival of foreign sugar during the week, S. S. Silver Ash and S. S. Subedar are expected to arrive before the 10th instant with Java sugar.

Offtake and Stocks: Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,35,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/10/6 per cwt

Transhipment Rs. 4/1/6 per cwt F B H

Shipment November Rs. 3/15/6 per cwt F B H

Shipment December Rs. 3/15/6 per cwt F B H

Shipment January Rs. 4/2/6 per cwt F B H

Shipment February March Rs. 4/1 per cwt F B H

Britannia Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/11 per cwt

African sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/8/6 per cwt

British Refined sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/1 per cwt

Deshi Sugar:—

Narkatiaganj Rs. 13/9 per cwt

Sidhvalia Rs. 13/6 per cwt

Khada Rs. 13/8 per cwt

Kesar Rs. 14/4 per cwt

Cawnpori Rs. 14/6 per cwt

Sarya Rs. 13/11/6 per cwt

Tone: Steady.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of January 4.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.028 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.7 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.2 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 82.4 degrees (1.2 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 69.2 degrees 1.5 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED JANUARY 4

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.96 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

(Continued from Col. 7)

cases distemper; 2535 kegs paint; 362 casks washing blue; 220 kegs alum; 1000 bundles steel; 255 Djottas acid; 3226 bundles steel bars; 100 bags stearine; 360 cases metal polish; 750 drums disinfectant fluid; 20 cases castor oil; 120 loose joists; 26 loose tees; 57 loose angles; 1815 drums linseed oil; 20 cases varnish; 200 drums turpentine.

From Middlesbrough:—1093 coils galvanised wire; 1354 bundles steel sheet; 100 bags zinc oxide; 60 drums paint; 250 bundles G.C. sheets; 1353 bags hard ware; 65 loose steel channels.

From Immingham:—1095 loose channels; 95 loose plates; 1799 loose tees; 189 loose joists; 205 bundles bars; 1985 loose angles.

S.S. Hodieotes, Agents Scina Steam N Co., from Rangoon:—28366 bags rice; 1871 bags cotton seed; 250 bags joare.

From Tuticorin:—25 bags senna leaves; 60 bundles old gunnies.

From Ponani:—178 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—32 bags sandal wood; 98 bags cotton.

## AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, Jan. 3. CORRESPONDING.

| | Season to Date. | This Week. | Season 1934-35. | Week 1935. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total in Sight, (excluding linters) | 9,464 | 196 | 6,155 | 120 | Bales. |
| Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters) | 3,199 | 135 | 2,441 | 84 | " |
| Exports from U. S. Ports | 3,596 | 150 | 2,599 | 160 | " |
| Of which to Japan | 951 | 45 | 966 | 68 | " |
| Of which to China | 24 | — | 49 | 4 | " |
| Of which to Great Britain | 818 | 27 | 397 | 35 | " |
| Of which to Germany | 483 | 14 | 218 | 6 | " |
| Stock at New York | — | 5 | — | 39 | " |
| Stock at U. S. Ports | — | 2,766 | — | 3,028 | " |
| Stock at U. S. Interior Towns | — | 1,361 | — | 881 | " |
| World's Visible Supply | — | 3,274 | — | 3,710 | " |
| Of which to American Cotton | — | 6,884 | — | 6,758 | " |
| Forwarded to the World's Mills, (excluding linters) | 5,686 | 301 | 4,715 | 179 | " |
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 5,570 | 112 | 3,466 | 84 | " |

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

# SHIPPING NEWS

## Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

S.S. Vasna, Capt. J. Rowe, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., from Basrah via Karachi

S.S. Atlantic City, Capt. L E Walters, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from New York via Karachi.

S.S. Maloja, Capt. J. B Browning, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Sydney via Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

S.S. Badarpur, Capt. P Sharman, Agents Burmah Shell Oil S & D Co., for Rangoon.

S.S. R'saldar, Capt. B E Brewin, Agents Turner Morrison & Co., for Rangoon vai Cochin.

S.S. Durenda, Capt. A A Parker, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Karachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports.

S.S. Ormara, Capt. T. W. Wordingham, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Calcutta.

S.S. City of Baroda, Capt. L Nicoll, Agents Killick Nixon & Co. for Liverpool via Port Said.

LOADING.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

S.S. Sumatra Maru for China, Japan Ports via Penang.

S.S. Jalaputra for Calcutta via Tuticorin.

### ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Jan. 4.

1 Tokiwa Maru 4281, Japan 7-1, N Y Kaisha.

3 Anyo Maru 5741, Kobe 11-1-36, N Y Kaisha.

5 C/o Barcelona 3524, Karachi, N F, K Nixon and Co.

9 Durenda 4450, Karachi 4-1, M M and Co.

10 British Chemist 4129, Abadan, 7-1, Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

14 Britannia 5281, Liverpool 9-1-36 Grahams T Co.

15 Tairea 3756, Durban 8-1, M M and Co.

16 Atlantic City 3902, Calcutta 6-1 M M and Co.

17 British Sailor 3443, Abadan, N F Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

### VICTORIA DOCK

5 Kifuku Maru 4259, Japan 12-1-36 N Y Kaisha.

6 City of Kobe 2743, N F, N F, K Nixon and Co.

14 Hashemi 298. Malabar Coast, 4-1, S Hassum and Co.

### PRINCES DOCK

A Risaldar 3092, Rangoon 5-1, T Morrison and Co.

C R Ormara 2978, Calcutta 4-1, M M and Co.

G Akabahra 661, Bangkok 8-1, F F Campbell and Co.

H Cambay Star 320, N F, N F, National Steamship Co.

K Jalaputra, 3113, NF, NF, Scindia S N Co.

L Janaki 530, N F, N F, Malabar Steamship Co.

P Rizwani 3306, Jeddah, 18-1, T Morrison & Co.

### STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Cathay 9-1, P & O S N Co.

Moldavia 16-1, M M and Co.

Viceroy of India 16-1, P & O S N Co.

Rawalpindi 23-1, P & O S N Co.

Mooltan, 30-1, P & O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Barcelona 4-1, Killick Nixon and Co.

Castalia 8-1, Graham's Trading Co.

Clan Keith 9-1, James Finlay & Co.

City of Canterbury 16-1, Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Swansea 5-1, F F Campbell and Co.

Steel Exporter 8-1, M M and Co

Pres. Hayes 9-1, F F Campbell and Co.

City of Pittsburg 20-1, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM GERMANY.

Wildenfels 12-1, Lionel Edward Ltd.

Liebenfels 17-1, Lionel Edward, Ltd.

Meliskerk 18-1, Lionel Edward Ltd.

Rauenfels 24-1, Lionel Edward Ltd.

FROM CHINA & JAPAN.

Naldera 10-1, P & O S N Co.

Taijin Maru 8-1, O O Kaisha.

Toyama Maru 15-1, N Y Kaisha

Kofuku Maru 16-1, O S Kaisha.

Genoa Maru 19-1, N Y Kaisha.

Choko Maru 23-1, O S Kaisha.

Alipore 15-1, P & O S N Co.

FROM BUSRAH.

Vasna 4-1, M M and Co

Baroda 9-1, M M and Co.

Varsova 11-1, M M and Co.

Bandra 16-1, M M and Co.

### SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.

Naldera 11-1, P & O S N Coy.

Strathaird 18-1, P & O S N Co.

Carthage 25-1, P & O S N Coy.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia 9-1, Graham's Trading Co.

Castalia 30-1-36 Graham's T. Co.

City of Baroda 6-1, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GERMANY.

Frienfels 17-1, Lionel Edward.

Wartenfels 20-1, Lionel Edward.

Rotenfels 26-1, Lionel Edward.

FOR NEW YORK

City of Swansea 8-1, F F Campbell & Co.

Pres. Hayes 10-1, F F Campbell & Co.

Silver Ash 14-1 Volkart Bros.

City of Pittsburg 24-1 F F Campbell & Co.

Silverlarch 26-1, Volkart Bros.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN.

Kifuku Maru 12-1, N Y Kaisha.

Anyo Maru 11-1, N Y Kaisha.

Toyama Maru 21-1, N Y Kaisha.

Taijin Maru 24-1, O S Kaisha.

Cathay 10-1, P & O S N Coy.

Genoa Maru 25-1, N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.

Barpeta 8-1, M M and Co.

Varsova 16-1, M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH

Rizwani 18-1 T Morrison & Co.

FOR AFRICAN PORTS.

Tairea 8-1, M M and Co.

Karanja 22-1, M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| S.S. Wolfsburg | 2-1-36 |
| " Kidderpore | 2-1-36 |
| " Durenda | 3-1-36 |
| " Hilda | 3-1-36 |
| " Vita | 3-1-36 |
| " Akabahra | 3-1-36 |

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

S.S. Durenda for London:—500 bags charcoal B Ardeshir & Co.

S.S. City of Kobe for Liverpool:—680 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co; 2000 packets myrabollams K Tricamji and Co; 353 bags Indian seed B Balwant and Co; 6667 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros; 1340 bags groundnut oil cakes Cotton Agents

S.S. Britania for Liverpool:—31 bales wool raw Anglo-Siam Corpn; 75 bales cotton fly and T. waste M Narottamdas; 7 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S.S. Sumatra Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S.S. Takliva Maru for Kobe:—84 bales cotton R B Champalal; 100 bales cotton J Motiram; 100 bales cotton N Nagsee and Co; 800 bales cotton V Bros; 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Anyo Maru for Moji:—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 200 tons iron scrap G Gabriel & Co.

For Kobe:—100 tons iron scrap Ch Manilal and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

S.S. City of Kobe, Agents J F Finlay; from Hull:—100 bags mineral white; 25 drums plaster of Paris; 50 bags gypsum; 50 cases iron protectors; 395 bundles steel bars; 621 loose steel bars; 420

(Continued in Col. 5)

# Cotton Thin Prior To Roosevelt's Message

## Bankhead Bill To Be Declared Unconstitutional On Monday

### PROCESSING TAX DECISION LIKELY TO BE DELAYED

### Japanese Selling In New York Market

**On Friday the New York cotton market was thin prior to President Roosevelt's message and the Supreme Court's fiat on the Bankhead Act.**

**It is generally believed that the Supreme Court will declare the Bankhead Act unconstitutional on Monday but probably decision on the Processing Tax will be postponed for some weeks.**

BOMBAY, Jan 4.

On Friday the New York Cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also due to Southern selling and long liquidation. There was some selling by Japan in July and October positions but the market was awaiting President Roosevelt's message to the opening session of the U. S. Congress on which was delivered after the close of the market but details are not received here.

The market opened at a decline of 3 points with March 11.43. but prices improved 4 points from the opening level on scattered buying and March was quoted 11.47 which was the highest level for the day. At this level there was heavy selling which in the absence of any buying resulted in a decline of 10 points from the highest level and March was quoted 11.37 the lowest level for the day during the last hour. The market was quiet and uncertain awaiting Washington developments and the market closed at a net decline of 9 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points at 12-10c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet with some long liquidation and closed at a decline of 10 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points at 11-85c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points on Friday with March quoted at 6.24. There was Bombay buying and trade calling. Later pdices declined on straddle selling and hedge-selling which was taken up by trade interests. Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points and finally closed at unchanged to one point down. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.44d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

There was fairly good enquiry for East Indian cotton and prices closed at a rise of 3 points. At the close January was quoted 6.04, March 5.90 and May 5.86.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was scattered selling in Egyptian market which had a depressing effect. Sakels futures closed 8 to 9 points down with spot cotton 2 points lower at 9.60. Uppers futures devlined 5 to 6 points with spot cotton unchanged 7.57d per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MTRKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure. Sakels futures declined 21 to 17 points with January 16.40 Ashmouni contracts lost 12 to 13 points with February 13.51.

QUIET TONE.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—The market was quiet and eased slightly pending developments in Washington. The Supreme Court decision on the Bankhead Act is expected on Monday and the general opinion seems to be that it will be declared unconstitutional but the Administration are confident of full co-operation in their alternative programmes.

It is reported that the Court's decisions on the Processing-Tax may be postponed for several weeks.

President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress was made last night but details are not yet to hand.

SILVER DILEMMA.

The Wall Street Journal writes:—Senator Thomas, member of two silver investigating committees of the Senate, declared that the silver situation is the result of an attempt by Great Britain to get the world powers, including China, to tie their currencies to the pound sterling at the expenses of the United States. The Senator said Great Britain sent Leith Ross to China and convinced the nation that it would be a good plan for it to go on a managed currency tied to the pound and that it sell silver to buy gold. "They have made suckers out of us long enough," Senator Thomas said. "I think it is a fine thing for both silver and the United States to have this showdown."

PRIVATE CABLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. March Highest at 11 a.m. | 11.47+1 |
| N. Y. March Lowest at 2-30 p.m. | 11.37—9 |
| Liverpool March Highest | 6.24+4 |
| Liverpool March Lowest | 6.20 |

Messrs. Pirojshaw R. Vakharia and Co. have received to-day the following Cables from their Foreign Friends.

Messrs. Munds, Winslow and Potter of New York:—

New York.—"Supreme Court expected Monday declare bankhead unconstitutional. Decision processing tax probably postponed several weeks. Opinion court action evently divided. Administration confident full cooperation adjustment program."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market quiet. Improved on strength of America. Declined on straddle and hedge selling. Bullish.

New York.—Japanese interests credited selling July and October. Trade continues fixing nears.

New York.—Washington developments awaited. There is a pause in the demand for spot cotton. Small business in dry goods. No decline of consequence anticipated.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Jan. 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 11.32 |
| May | 11.10 |
| July | 10.85 |
| October | 10.52 |
| December | 10.51 |
| Middling Spjot | 12.10 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Jan. 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 11.59 |
| March | 11.29 |
| May | 11.09 |
| Middling Spot | 11.79 |

NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 4.
Market was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Jan. 4.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 22,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 7,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 11,000 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Jan. 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 6.15 |
| February | 6.15 |
| March | 6.15 |
| April | 6.13 |
| May | 6.11 |
| June | 6.08 |
| July | 6.06 |
| August | 5.99 |
| September | 5.93 |
| October | 5.87 |
| November | 5.83 |
| December | 5.83 |
| January | 5.82 |
| March | 5.61 |
| May | 5.79 |
| July | 5.77 |
| Middling Spot | 6.35 |
| 12 a.m. Quotations: | |
| January | 6.16 |
| March | 6.12 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Jan. 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS: | |
| January | 9.09 |
| March | 8.76 |
| May | 8.55 |
| July | 8.44 |
| October | 8.34 |
| November | 8.17 |
| January | 8.17 |
| F.G.F. Spot | 9.54 |

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| BROACH (Good Staple): | |
| Fully Good | 5.62 |
| Fine | 5.77 |
| Superfine | 5.92 |
| COMRA (No. 1 Staple):— | |
| Fine | 5.92 |
| Superfine | 6.07 |
| Choice | 6.22 |
| BENGAL:— | |
| Good | 4.20 |
| Fully Good | 4.30 |
| Fine | 4.42 |
| SCINDE:— | |
| Fully Good | 4.30 |
| Fine | 4.42 |
| Superfine | 4.54 |

# WALL-STREET MARKETS

New York, Jan. 3.

Messrs. Battivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

| | Dol. |
|---|---|
| Amer. Forn. Power Gold D | 76 |
| Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P | 31 |
| Electric Bond Common | 17 |
| Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd. | 68 |
| Consolidated Gas | 31 |
| United Corpn. | 7 |
| Western Union Telg. | 75 3/4 |
| Radio Corp. | 13 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | 53 |
| New York Central | 29 |
| Baltimore and Ohio R.R. | 17 |
| Union Pacific R. R. | 113 |
| Bethelehem Steel | 53 |
| United States Steel | 49 1/2 |
| American Smelting | 39 |
| Noranda Mines | 43 |
| Int. Nickel of Canada | 45 |
| Sun Life of Canada | 425 |
| Amr. Celanese | 29 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 29 3/4 |
| General Motor | 56 1/4 |
| General Electric | 39 |
| Kelvinators | 16 |
| Atlantic Refining | 29 |
| Socony | 14 3/4 |
| National Dairy | 26 |
| Chase Bank | 42 1/2 |
| National City Bank | 38 |
| American Radiator | 27 |
| United S. Rubber | 18 |

Market very active and strong. Carloading for the week 41000 up.
Total Business:—2 3/4 million.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Jan. 4.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9|16 per cent to 5|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5|8 per cent to 11|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interests day to day loan 1|2 per cent to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Jan. 4

T.T. London on:—

| | |
|---|---|
| New York closing rate | 4.92-13|16 |
| Paris | 74.76 |
| Berlin | 12.26-1|2 |
| Madrid | 36.09 |
| Amsterdam | 7.26-1|4 |
| Brussels | 29.31 |
| Milan | 61.15 |
| Berne | 15.17-3|4 |
| Prague | 118.90 |

SEEDS.
London, Jan. 4.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton: Jan. sellers £11-5-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton: Jan|Feb. sellers £13-7-6.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton: Jan.|Feb. sellers £13-15-0.

Rapeseed Toria (Hull Con't) c.i.f. ton: Jan.|Feb. sellers £13-2-6.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull c.i.f. ton: Jan|Feb. sellers £13-5-0.

LINSEED OIL
London, Jan. 4.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt: Jan. sellers 27|6.

Linseed Oil naked Lonndon per cwt: Jan Feb. sellers 27|9.

LONDON RUBBER
London, Jan. 4.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. Sellers 6-5|8.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Jan. 4.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels: Jan.|Feb. nominal 33|9.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels: Jan.|Fem. nominal 33|9.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels: Jan. sellers 32|-.

JAVA SUGAR.
London, Jan. 4.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:

C and F Calcutta:—
Jan.|Feb. nominal 6|7-1|2.
C and F Bombay:—
Jan.|Feb. nominal 6|4-1|2.
C and F Karachi:—
Jan.|Feb. nominal 6|4-1|2.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, Jan. 4.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality): 6-1|2.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Jan. 4.

Market:—Steady.
Market was closed.

LONDON GOLD
London. Jan. 4.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7|1|2-1|2

WHEAT LIVERPOOL
Liverpool, Jan. 3.

March 7|8 1/2d.
May 7|6 7/8d.
July 7|6 7/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT
Chicago, Jan. 3.

May dol. 1.01 7/8
July dol. 0.90 7/8.
Sept. dol. 0.90

NEW YORK SUGAR
New York, Jan. 3.

March 2.18—2.
May 2.21—2.
July 2.25—2.
Sept. 2.30—2.

# MONEY MARKET

## Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 4.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1|6 1|16

LONDON.—
Banks selling T T D D 1|6 3|2 Jan-Dec.
Banks buying T T 1|6 5|32
Banks buying D D 1|6 3|16
Banks buying 3 mos 1|6 7|32

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 271 1|2
Banks selling T T 269 1|2
Banks buying T T 267

PARIS.—
Banks selling T T 562
Banks buying T T 572

JAPAN.—
Banks selling T T 77 3|8
Banks buying T T 77 1|8

AMSTERDAM.—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 87 1/4

SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 81 1/2

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN.—
Banks selling D D 93 3/4

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 4.92 7|8 3rd inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 4th inst.
Java/London 7.23 4th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 3/4 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 15/32 4th inst.
London/Paris 74.69 3rd inst.
London/Belgium 29.29 1/2 3rd inst.
London/Switzerland 15.18 1/4 3rd inst
London/Berlin 12.26 3rd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 3rd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 3rd inst.
London/New York 4.92 13/16 3rd inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.26 1/2 3rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-1-4 2nd inst. £7-1-2 1/2 3rd inst.
Silver London Ready 22 3/8 2nd inst. 21 1/2 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 50 2nd inst. 50 3rd inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 2nd inst. 5/8 per cent 3rd inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 11/16 per cent 2nd inst. 11/16 per cent 3rd inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 Mos 3/4 per cent.
6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

## LONDON MONEY MARKET

### Cheap Money Abundant

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Jan 4

Money Market: Owing to the rapid return of currency notes from Christmas circulation and heavy treasury bill maturities, year end conditions proved unexpectedly easy and loanable capital now exceeds requirements.

It is now fully anticipated that the British Government will continue its policy of cheapmoney not only, further to help trade but to facilitate any Government operation necessary in 1936.

Wall Street opened steady. Roosevelt inspired mixed feelings which were mostly reassuring.

## MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Jan. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 48.70—1.50 |
| March | 47.90—2.70 |
| May | 47.50—2.90 |

## GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Forward business was resumed today and Posh delivery was quoted at a decline of Rs. 7 from the fixed price of Rs. 58/14. There was some liquidation as America is not buying any silver and prices were quoted at Rs. 51/14.

The gold market was quiet with limited business.

Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted at 1.2 7/16.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Ready silver | 51 14 0 |
| Posh delivery | 51 14 0 |
| Ready gold | 34 13 3 |
| Posh delivery | 34 13 3 |
| Magh delivery | 34 12 3 |

## NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Jan. 3.

Spot silver prices remained unchanged at 49 3/4 cents.

## COTTON ARRIVALS

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts into Bombay on 31st December | 42,004 |
| Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 | 628,717 |
| Receipts into Bombay same time last season | 460,073 |
| Increase | 168,644 |

## INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan. 3.

Call Loan London 1/2
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 86
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 97 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 106 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 109 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 116
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 113 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 102 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan Now 98 1/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 96 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 106
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 106

# BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 4.

The local forward market remained officially closed to-day upto 2-30 p.m as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw.

But the local market is known for lawlessness and none of the member of the East India cotton Association has any respect for its rules and regulations. The gambling goes on day and night in cotton market and the East India Cotton Association will be proud for this mismanagement. The Board is well aware of these irregularities but takes no notice as they have no intention of putting the market on a sound basis.

The market opened as usual at 11-30 a.m. with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs 219/12 and declined to Rs. 219 on heavy selling by a prominent operator. It is said that he sold about 25,000 bales which were well absorbed and later prices improved to Rs. 219 4

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 points and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 219/4. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A/M | 218 | 8 | 0 |
| Oomra D/J | 230 | 0 | 0 |
| Oomra March | 197 | 8 | 0 |
| Bengal D/J | 145 | 12 | 0 |
| Bengal March | 141 | 12 | 0 |

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Jan 4

| | Extra | Sprfine | Sup | Fine | FG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M G— | | | | | |
| Bengal U P | ... | 159 | 156 | 153 | |
| Punjab | ... | 159 | 156 | 153 | |
| Rajputana | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Oomra No. 3 | 216 | 213 | 210 | 207 | |
| C P No. 1 | 230 | 227 | 224 | 221 | |
| C P No. 2 | 222 | 219 | 216 | 213 | |
| Broach No. 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Jan. 4.

| | Old. | New. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | ... | 158 |
| Bengal Fine | ... | 153 |
| Bengal F.G. | ... | ... |
| C. P. 1 Fin e | 206/208 | 223 |
| C. P. 2 Fine | 203/205 | 214 |
| Arvi Fine | ... | 214 |
| Ellichpur Fine | ... | 211 |
| Berar Fine | 195/197 | 209 |
| Khamgaon Fine | ... | 210 |
| Mulkapur Fine | ... | 207 |
| Khandesh Fine | 191/194 | 203 |
| Jalna/Sailu Fine | ... | 204 |
| Burwah Sanayad Fine | 196/199 | 203 |
| Mathia Fine | ... | 199 |
| Punjab/American | ... | 239/244 |
| Sind-American | ... | 239/244 |
| Cambodia | 279/284 | ... |
| Cambodia 2nd crop | 249/254 | ... |
| Compta Good | 254/259 | ... |
| Westerns | 239/244 | ... |
| Kampala | 357/359 | ... |
| Busoga | 354/356 | ... |
| Jinja | 339/344 | ... |
| New Manza | 324/329 | ... |

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Bombay, Jan 4

| | 3 days. This year. | Since 1st Sept. year. |
|---|---|---|
| In full-pressed bales | | |
| Khandesh | 705 | 79,099 |
| Central India | 52 | 50,823 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 221 | 40,369 |
| Hyderabad Gaorani | ... | 5,147 |
| Berar | 64 | 56,106 |
| Central Provinces | ... | 13,870 |
| Total Oomras | 1,042 | 250,351 |
| Dholera | 674 | 18,964 |
| N W Provinces | ... | 44,801 |
| Rajputana | 294 | 27,712 |
| Sind-Punjab | 4,937 | 167,670 |
| Broach | ... | 3,189 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | ... | 9,129 |
| Westerns-Northerns | ... | 13,269 |
| Cocoanada | ... | 39 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 335 | 7,659 |
| Persian | ... | 3 |
| American | ... | 8,158 |
| Egyptian and African | ... | 84,590 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | ... | 460 |
| Total | 7,282 | 635,999 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 2nd Jan

| | Yesterday. | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| In full-pressed bales | | |
| Europe | 840 | 108,550 |
| Japan and China | 8,721 | 283,685 |
| Coast Ports | 50 | 10,154 |
| Up-country by Rail | ... | 74,157 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | ... | 18,260 |
| Total | 9,611 | 494,806 |

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION
Bombay, Jan 4

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 7-9-6; Lowest Rs. 7-9-4 1/2; Closing Rs. 7-10-3

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 8-6-4 1/2; Highest Rs. 8-7-1/2; Lowest Rs. 8-5-7 1/2; Closing Rs. 8-7

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 3-4-10 1/2; Closing Rs. 3-5-1 1/2

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 24-6-6; Closing Rs. 24-9

## EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Bar gold and sovereigns of the total value of Rs. 74,24,909 were shipped from Bombay to Europe and America during the week ended Saturday, January 4, by the S.S. Maloja which sailed for London on Saturday.

Parts of the consignment of bar gold, which amounted to Rs. 73,48,689, were booked to different destinations, and bore the following descriptions; Rs. 49,06,626 worth of gold to London, optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam; Rs. 5,66,803 worth of gold to New York optional London, Paris or Amsterdam and Rs. 18,75,260 worth gold to London.

The whole consignment of sovereigns, amounting in value to Rs. 76,220 was sent to London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,57,50,64,861.

Besides the two consignments of silver, valued at Rs. 84,14,783, shipped last week, a lot of 212 bars of silver, valued at Rs. 3,27,200, was sent to London on Saturday, December 28.

# Some Unloading In Cement Shares

## TATA STEELS QUIET

### Scattered Long Liquidation

BOMBAY, Jan 4.

**The local Share Bazar was quiet to-day with some unloading in Cement shares. There was parti... in Indian Cement shares as it is generally believed that the Cement Merger scheme will be impossible owing to sudden death of its promoter.**

**There was scattered long liquidation in other sections. Tata Steel shares were quiet while cotton mill shares ruled easy on tired liquidation. There was a marked absence of any important buying and it being the last day for squaring up of open business, there was mostly budly business. Budly differences were moderate.**

**The market is free from outside speculation but there is less disposition to operate although money remains cheap. Professional operators are holding aloof in hopes of lower prices. The market is likely to remain featureless with a sagging tendency.**

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, Jan. 4.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Ahm. Advance | 282 | 8 | |
| 500 Bombay Cotton | 40 | 0 | |
| 250 Bombay Dyeing | 711 | 4 | |
| 250 Bradbury | 100 | 0 | |
| 100 Century | 176 | 4 | |
| 100 Central | 242 | 8 | |
| 100 Colaba | 128 | 12 | |
| 100 Coorla | 95 | 0 | |
| 250 David | 60 | 0 | |
| 250 Dawn | 340 | 0 | |
| 1 E D Sassoon | 0-5- | 0 | |
| 100 Finlay | 112 | 8 | |
| 100 Gokak | 162 | 8 | |
| 1000 Hindustan | 1750 | 0 | |
| 100 Indore | 63 | 12 | |
| 100 Khatau | 74 | 6 | |
| 100 Kohinoor | 194 | 6 | |
| 250 Laxmi | 667 | 8 | |
| 100 Madhavji | 6 | 12 | |
| 50 United | 40 | 0 | |
| 1000 Morarji | 975 | 0 | |
| 250 Model | 48 | 8 | |
| 50 Mysore | 55 | 0 | |
| 200 New Great | 117 | 8 | |
| 100 Oosmanshahi | 55 | 0 | |
| 100 Phoenix | 270 | 0 | |
| 25 Sassoon Silk | 35 | 1 | |
| 1000 Sholapur | 2400 | 0 | |
| 50 Simplex | 65 | 10 | |
| 100 Swadeshi | 142 | 8 | |
| 100 Swan | 107 | 8 | |
| 25 Tata | 8 | 0 | |
| 500 Vishnu | 1300 | 0 | |
| 1000 Western | 750 | 0 | |
| BANKS | | | |
| 50-100 Baroda | 105 | 4 | |
| 25-50 Central | 38 | 10 | |
| 500 Imperial | 1575 | 0 | |
| 125-500 Im. Con. | 335 | 0 | |
| 50-100 India | 126 | 0 | |
| 100 Reserve Bank | 129 | 4 | |
| 5 Union | 5 | 6 | |
| CEMENTS | | | |
| 10 Bundi | 35 | 0 | |
| 70 Gwalior | 116 | 4 | |
| 160 Indian | 440 | 0 | |
| 1000 Katni Def. | 2150 | 0 | |
| 100 Katni Ord. | 368 | 12 | |
| 75 Okha | 252 | 8 | |
| 10 Punjab | 24 | 6 | |
| 100 Shahabad | 468 | 2 | |
| 70 United | 113 | 0 | |
| INSURANCE | | | |
| 15-100 Jupiter | 12 | 0 | |
| 15-75 New India | 43 | 8 | |
| 200 Oriental | 4700 | 0 | |
| 10-100 Vulcan | 7 | 4 | |
| ELECTRIC | | | |
| 100 Ahmedabad Old | 153 | 12 | |
| 1000 Andhra Valley | 1637 | 8 | |
| 10 Ajmer | 13 | 3 | |
| 50 Bombay Tram | 148 | 2 | |
| 100 Bombay Suburban | 170 | 0 | |
| 10 Broach | 11 | 10 | |
| 100 Karachi | 223 | 12 | |
| 100 Poona | 218 | 12 | |
| 100 Surat | 175 | 0 | |
| 100 Tata Hydro | 166 | 14 | |
| 1600 Tata Power | 1548 | 12 | |
| RAILWAYS | | | |
| 500 Ahm. Prantij | 907 | 8 | |
| 100 Amr. Patty | 119 | 12 | |
| 100 C. Province | 93 | 12 | |
| 100 Dhond Baramati | 98 | 0 | |
| 100 Gujarat | 75 | 0 | |
| 100 Mandra Bhon | 97 | 0 | |
| 100 Pachora Jamner | 92 | 8 | |
| 100 Sara Sirajgunge | 96 | 8 | |
| 500 Tapty Valley | 775 | 0 | |
| MININGS | | | |
| 10 Shivrajpur | 32 | 0 | |
| 75 Tata Steel Def. | 596 | 4 | |
| 75 Tata Steel Ord. | 151 | 0 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | |
| 100 Alcock | 204 | 6 | |
| 50 Belapur Sugar | 155 | 0 | |
| 250 Bombay Steam | 231 | 0 | |
| 125 Bombay Burma | 406 | 4 | |
| 50 Bombay Burma Cont. | 136 | 4 | |
| 8sh. Br. B. Petrol | 3 | 13 | |
| 50 Bombay Telephone | 107 | 0 | |
| 100 Indian Bleaching | 97 | 8 | |
| 100 Indian Radio Def | 515 | 0 | |
| 100 Ind. Radio Ord. | 492 | 8 | |
| 1000 Port Canning | 575 | 0 | |
| 15 Scindia | X.D | 14 | |
| 30 Premier Construction | 75 | 8 | |
| 25 Tata Oil | 17 | 12 | |
| PREFERENCE | | | |
| 7 p.c. Andhra Valley | 1422 | 8 | |
| 6 p.c. Bombay Steam | 290 | 0 | |
| 7 p.c. Bombay Trams | 85 | 0 | |
| 5 p.c. Central India | 526 | 4 | |
| 7 p.c. Katni 1st | 138 | 12 | |
| 7 p.c. Katni 2nd | 141 | 4 | |
| 7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Cement | 15 | 0 | |
| 7 p.c. Tata Hydro | 149 | 6 | |
| 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power | 1522 | 8 | |
| 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st | 191 | 4 | |
| 7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd | 163 | 8 | |
| 5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill | 13 | 0 | |
| 7 p.c. Vishnu | 647 | 8 | |

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Jan. 4.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Century | 186 | 173 176 |
| Bom. Dyeing | 726 | 727 706 712 711 |
| Kohinoor | 198 | 195 194/6 |
| Central India | 248 | 243 242 |
| New Great | 118 | 117 |
| Simplex | 66 | 65 |
| Swadeshi | 148 | 143 142 |
| Bundi | 35/6 | 24/11 35 |
| I. Cement | 440 | 441 436 437 440 |
| Punjab | 24/12 | 24/6 |
| Shahabad | 476 | 472 468 |
| Andhra | 1640 | 1642 1640 1637 |
| Tata Hydro | 166 | |
| Tata Power | 1550 | 1555 1547 1548 |
| Tram. Ord. | 148/2 | |
| T. Steel Dfd. | 596 | 602 593 598 596 |
| T. Steel Ord. | 151/4 | 152/12 151/12 150/12 151 |
| Tata Steel 2nd Pref. | 163/8 | |
| Bellapur | 157 | 155 |
| B. Steam | 280 | |
| B. Burma | 402 | 403 401 406 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 4.

3 1/2 per cent G P N 96/9
3 per cent 1941 103.12
3 per cent 1951/54 101.13
3 1/2 per cent 1947/53 105/12
4 per cent 1943 108/12
4 per cent 1960/70 110/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116/12
5 per cent 1939/44 109/7
5 per cent 1940/43 110/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/8
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 103/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 121/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 105/6
4 per cent M Deb 1974 105
5 per cent M Deb. 1939 115
6 per cent M Deb. 1954 127/8
6 per cent K P T 1936 127/8
6 1/2 per cent B & I 1937 105

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/5/6 and improved to Rs. 96/7 but at this level there was some selling and prices declined to Rs. 96/3 and finally closed at Rs. 96/6 ready is quoted three annas higher.

## HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 222 1/2; Highest 222 3/4; Lowest 221 1/4; Closing 221 3/4.

Oomra D/J. Op. 203; Highest 203 1/4; Lowest 200 1/4; Closing 203

Oomra March Op. 201; Highest 201 1/4; Lowest 200 1/4; Closing 200 3/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 148 1/4; Highest 148 1/4; Lowest 147 1/4; Closing 147 3/4.

Bengal March Op. 147 1/2; Highest 147 1/2; Lowest 146 1/4; Closing 146 3/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 17

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-1-36) Rs. 7 1/4.

## COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
March 130 May 143 July 153 at Cross Rate 4.92 7/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1936 229—Liverpool May 1936 6.12 Rs. 46 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1936 220—New York May 11.15 Rs. 31 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.92 7/8.

BOMBAY METAL MARKET
Bombay, Jan 4

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £34-13-9
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £34-15-0
Standard Copper 3 months £35-2-6
Electrolytic copper £39-5-0
New York—
Blue Eagle 8 3/4 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 8 3/8 cents
Bombay market quotations
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 33
Copper Sheets Rs. 37-8-0
Tone: Steady

## BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-10-6.
S. S. Ranee Rs. 4-0-0.
Shipment December Rs. 3-15-6.
Shipment January Rs. 4-2-6.
Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 4-4-0.
Kesar Rs. 14-5-0.
Saraya Rs. 73-12-0.
Java spot F. 4.20.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 35

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1915.

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GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY, 6, 1936

## Andheri Municipal Meeting Sensation

### PUBLIC ASKED TO VACATE HALL

### President Calls For Police Aid Against Rate-Payer

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Sunday.

**The proceedings of the meeting of the General Board of the Andheri-Vile Parle Municipality held this morning took an ugly turn when Mr. D'Mello, President of the Municipality, asked all the members of the public to leave the place of the meeting while a certain item on the agenda pertaining to the assessment on the property of the rate-payers came up for discussion.**

One visitor from amongst the public objected to this sort of procedure and refused to leave the place of the meeting and asked for a ruling of the Chair.

The President read out Section 26 of the District Municipal Act which empowers him to declare any meeting private. But the visitor was firm in his resolve not to retire from the meeting with the result that the Chairman sought the aid of the police to eject him from the hall.

The police were ordered, but some members intervened and successfully got the meeting dissolved, thus avoiding an awkward situation.

Earlier in the day the Board decided to accept a suggestion from the Collector to appoint a whole-time vaccinator, provided he was allowed to do other Municipal work at a cost not exceeding Rs. 400 a year. The question of increasing Sanitary Cess from Rs. 12 to Rs. 16 per seat was again postponed to a further meeting to be specially called for the purpose.

## WILL NARIMAN NEGOTIATE?

### Congress Interest In Tapti Mill Strike Development

KHANDWA, Jan. 5.

Mr. Babulal Pagare wires from Khandwa as follows:—

"It is about one month that the Burhampur Tapti Mill workmen are on strike determined not to go for work unless their demands are met with. Their main demands are the restoration of the recent 10 per cent cut; (a cut of 20 per cent was already effected in 1934) abolition of bribery; accurate accounting of work done by piece workers; and no victimization.

"The management is alleged to have attemped all possible means to break up the ranks of strikers without success. The strikers are firm and peaceful.

WILL NARIMAN INTERVENE.

"Replying to a telegram of Mr. Anokhelal Arzare, president of the Tapti Mills Labour Union, Acharya Kripalani has written that he is alive to the miseries of the strikers. Mr. Kripalani also has assured the workers to move in the matter. Mr. K. F. Nariman is being requested to negotiate with the Managing Agents.

"Mr. Arzare is submitting a written report of the strike and the grievances of workmen before the All-India Congress Labour Sub-Committee and it is also likely that he may proceed to Bombay to acquaint Mr. Nariman with full facts and assist in the negotiations.

In the meantime, Mr. Bhagwantrao Mandlon, Member of the C. P. Legislative Council has tabled some questions about the strike for the January session.

SHAREHOLDERS' SYMPATHY.

"The shareholders of the Tapti Mills are expressing sympathy with the demands of the workers, as they feel those demands are just. They are reported to have even requested the Managing Agents to meet the labourers and reconsider their decision of lock-out and re-open the Mills for the benefit of both Capital and Labour.—United Press.

### *Warned And Discharged*

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 4.

The local police arrested to-day Chandrawadan Shukla, Secretary of the Mill Kamdar Union and Niru Desai worker of that Union and produced them before the District Magistrate who released them after giving them a warning against taking part in objectionable labour activities and delivering seditious speeches.—A.P.

## DECLARED IRREGULAR

### Madras Dt. Congress Will Hold Fresh Election On Jan. 12

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

The Working Committee of the Tamil Nadu Congress at an emergent meeting on Thursday directed the Madras District Congress Committee to hold a fresh election of delegates to the Lucknow Congress. The recent elections held by the Madras District Congress Committee were declared irregular on the ground that some Congressmen who did not strictly come under six months rule took part therein.

The meeting of the District Congress Committee was held to-night when it was resolved to hold fresh election of delegates on Jan. 12.

### *LOUD EXPLOSION ON RAILWAY LINES*

#### *"Warning To Governor" Poster Found Affixed To Tree*

PATNA, Jan. 4.

Great confusion and panic prevailed here due to the loud explosion of something like a bomb on the Fatuwa Light Railway line while the 2 Down Passenger train was passing Hilsa in Patna District about 7 a.m. Pieces of rags, tin pot, stone, blust, etc were found at the place of occurrence. Besides a poster containing headings of warning to the Governor was noticed affixed to a tree nearby.

No damage was done to the train or the rails.

A vigorous enquiry is proceeding. No arrest, however, has been reported as yet.—United Press.

### *Dr. Megnath's Invitation To Sir F. Noyce*

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4.

Sir Frank Noyce's forthcoming visit to Allahabad on 7th instant is, it is understood, in response to Dr. Megnath Saha's invitation to visit the Physics Research Department of the Allahabad University, which has been making representations for some time past for a special Government of India grant and scholarship for industrial work in Physics department.

Sir Frank has, it is understood, also included in his programme a visit to the Bamrauli Aerodrome which has begun constructing hanger and other equipments.—United Press.

## MEMORIAL FOR MOHAMED ALI

### Calcutta Supports Shaukat Ali's Proposal To Raise Rs. 100,000

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Calcutta Moslems observed Mohamedali day to-day by bringing out processions in different quarters of the City in the morning which terminated at a mammoth meeting in Mohamedali park this afternoon under the presidency of Maulan Shaukatali

Giving an account of Mohamedali's achievements Maulana Shaukatali said that he was a true patriot and believed in Hindu and Muslim friendship but above everything else he was a great Muslim believing in Islam and taking a pride therein. In this connection, Maulana Shaukatali appealed to Moslems to close their ranks and organise themselves and appealed to Hindus to do their best to stop communal wrangling as no slogans nor catchwords would solve their difficulties.

Concluding, he said to Calcutta friends, specially those connected with the Khilafat movement, the only suitable memorial to Mohamedali would be the building of a small house for the Khilafat office as they had done in Bombay and as the C. P. Muslims were trying to do at Nagpur where they had already spent Rs. 30,000 for Mohamedali Saral and Park and hoped to raise a lakh of rupees for this memorial.

Maulanas, Hasarat Mohani and Safi Daudi also addressed the gathering appealing to Calcutta Moslems to support the proposal of Maulana Shaukatali.

Begum Mohamedali attended the meeting where donations amounting to Rs 20,000 were announced by some members of the audience.—A.P.

### *MOHAMED ALI DAY AT KARACHI*

KARACHI, Jan. 4.

The celebration of "Mohamedali Day" which was fixed for this evening at the Khalikdina Hall where the Ali Brothers stood on their trial a decade ago, was marred by an unpleasant incident following a misunderstanding between the organisers of the function.

A meeting was convened by six Muslim organisations of the City at which it was announced that Haji Abdulla Haroon was to preside. Simultaneously, the president of the Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee convened a meeting at the same time and place. At the appointed hour, Haji Abdulla Haroon did not arrive whereupon Sheikh Abdul Majid was proposed for the Chair.

This was the signal or a commotion in the hall and the Sheikh left the hall with his followers and held a meeting outside.

In the meantime, Haji Abdulla-Haroon arrived and conducted the meeting inside. Later, however, a rapprochement between the two parties resulted in a joining of the meeting at which the speakers paid tributes to the memory of the departed leader and emphasised the need for unity in the Muslim ranks particularly when they met in honour of the memory of a leader of the type of Mohamedali.—A.P.

### *GREAT LOSS TO BOMBAY*

#### *"F. E." Supported All Nationalist Activities, Say Rajen Babu & Sardar*

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 5.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel have decided to stay here for the present.

Babu Rajendra Prasad will take a rest while Sardar Vallabhbhai will collect money for the Harijan fund. Both of them have issued the following press statement.

"We have been shocked and grieved to hear of the sad and sudden death of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw. His death is a great loss to Bombay and particularly to the business world of India. He was a great Nationalist and liberally supported all Nationalist and philanthropic activities. His death will be mourned by all.—A. P.

## *"CONGRESS IS VOICE OF INDIA"*

### *Jawaharlal's Jubilee Celebrations Message*

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The following is Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's message from Badenweiler to the London Congress Jubilee celebrations held at the Stewart's Restaurant in Piccadilly on Friday afternoon:—

"I am happy to learn that our countrymen in England are joining in celebrating the Jubilee of the Indian National Congress. The Congress claims allegiance from every Indian wherever he or she might be. In the course of 50 years, through struggle and sacrifice, it has established its unchallengable right to represent the Indian people; it is the voice of India, and behind that gentle voice lie the fire and iron will of a nation determined to be free. Six years ago it took the pledge of independence. That pledge holds and will hold till it is redeemed.

"I send my greetings to comrades and friends on this occasion, and join with them in our homage to the Congress and to the ideal of freedom for the Indian masses.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU."

**MR. LANSBURY'S EARNEST WISH.**

The following is the message from the Rt. Hon. George Lansbury, M.P.:—

"I regret very much that it is impossiole for me to be with you on the Congress Jubilee celebrations Day in London, and that I am only able to send you my very best wishes and earnest hope that very soon the Indian National Congress may become a representative assembly of the Indian people, able to legislate and administer their own great country.

"With all good wishes

—"GEORGE LANSBURY."

CONGRESS' REMARKABLE RECORD.

Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, the veteran Radical, wrote to the Chairman of the London Celebrations Committee the following letter:—

"I am obliged to you for sending me a notice of the National Congress Jubilee gathering, and am sorry that it is impossible for me to attend. I am sailing for America the following morning.

"As you will probably know, I was in Calcutta for some years, the last stage of the old National Congress, while Dadabhoy Naoroji, Bhupendranath Basu, Surendranath Banerjee, Lal Mohun Ghose and other veterans were still alive and active; and on my return to England I was closely connected with Sir William Wedderburn and other members of the British Committee. From time to time I had editorial charge of the Weekly "India."

"It is therefore with much more than ordinary regret that I have to miss the Jubilee meeting; but I shall probably have an opportunity of writing something before the 27th about the National Congress and its remarkable record. With cordial regards and best wishes for the occasion,"

Very truly yours,
S. K. RATCLIFFE."

SWARAJ FOR INDIA."

Mr. William Gallacher, the new Communist Member of Parliament, wrote:—

"Important work in my Constituency in Scotland compels my absence from your great gathering on Friday, which I regret.

"My Party and I of course stand for and will demand unqualified independence for the people of India. At the same time, in India's daily struggle against numerous acts of injustice to your country whatever work is to be done in Parliament, you will always find me ready at your call and service.

WILLIAM GALLACHER."

### *CONGRESS R. C. Committee Of Five Meets*

LUCKNOW Jan. 5.

The Committee of Five consisting of Acharya Kripalani (convener), Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon and Mr. Shampurnanand, which was formed after the recent dissensions among Congressmen in order to control Congress affairs in the United Provinces is meeting this afternoon in the Reception Committee office.

The Committee will consider questions relating to the forthcoming Congress Session, collection of funds, etc.—A. P.

## 'ISLAMISATION' OF HARIJANS

### Nawab's Plan For Organising Mission For Their Emancipation

CALCUTTA. Jan. 4.

The plea for Islamisation of Harijans was put forward by the Nawab of Dacca in the course of his presidential address at the Khilafat Conference held to-night at Muhamadali Park. Many prominent Moslem leaders from outside Bengal including Maulana Shaukatali, Maulana Hasrat Muhani and Maulavi Shafee Daudi attended.

FOR MASS CONVERSION.

Continuing the Nawab Bahadur said that collective movement of wholesale cessation of Harijans from Hinduism started by Dr. Ambedkar presented a great and golden opportunity for Islamisation of Harijans and they should devise ways and means for mass conversion of these peoples to Islam.

To attain this objective the Nawab Bahadur supported a plan, the sum and substance of which was that a great Association by name the "Muslim Mission for Emancipation of Depressed Classes of India" should be organised. One lakh of Muslims should become its life members and one thousand life Missionaries should devote at least 20 years of their lives in service of this mission. A fund of Rs.1,00,000,000 (one crore) should be raised and consecrated into Waqf foundation under the name of Muslim Mission Foundation.

50 YEAR PLAN.

Commending this fifty year plan for Islamisation of Harijans to the serious consideration of the Muslim leaders, the Nawab Bahadur remarked that Harijans were now ripe for mass conversion to Islam, but this should be done only in a planned and organised way through a great mission equipped with immense resources of men and money and workers with singleness of purpose for Islamising Harijans religiously, socially and culturally.—United Press.

### Madras Indian Bank

The Secretary writes:

The Indian Bank Limited has made a Net Profit of Rs.258,575-13-7 for the year ended 31st December, 1935, the Gross Profit and the Management Expenses etc., (including depositors' interest) for the period being Rs.11,75,602-15-6 and Rs. 9,17,027-1-11 respectively.

The above Net Profit together with the balance of Rs. 60,333-0-2 from the last year's accounts, amounts to Rs.3,18,908-13-9 out of which, a sum of Rs.76,756-10-11 was paid as ad-interim dividend at 12 per cent. per annum for the first half-year ended 30th June, 1935.

Thus a sum of Rs.2,42,152-2-10 will, subject to audit of accounts, be available for disposal.

### *Rs. 1,000 For "No-Taxers" Of North Canara*

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande acknowledges with thanks a donation of Rs. 1,000 from a charitably disposed sympathiser, in memory of his beloved and departed child. for the purpose of providing clothing to the destitute children of "no-taxers" of North Canara District.

### *SIND NEWS IN BRIEF*

KARACHI, Jan. 4.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" at Khairpur State House regarding the succession of the Khairpur State Prince to the Royal Gadi reveal that the Prince will succeed to the throne.

All rumours to the contrary are incorrect.—United Press.

## Dacca Champions Br. Connection

### That "Wonderful Commonwealth Of Self-Governing Nations"!

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

"The question of independence in my opinion is outside the pale of practical politics," said the Hon. Captain Khawjah Habibullah, Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, presiding over the Khilafat Conference to-night.

"I believe Dominion Status will not only secure all we wish to gain by independence but something more which India will never attain without equal membership of that wonderful commonwealth of self-Governing nations which is the greatest contribution of the British to the civilisation of the world."

MUSLIM UNITED PARTY.

The Nawab referred to the formation of the Bengal Muslim Federation which would be a Muslim United party and work outside legislatures. He supported the formation of a Rayat Party for the safeguarding of their interests. The Nawab regretted that Muslims, as a class, have very poor or negligible representation on the teaching executive of departments of the Calcutta University and demanded adequate representation thereon.

BENGALI & URDU

Regarding the danger of cultural demoralisation of young Muslims, the Nawab suggested the conquest of the Bengali language and literature by Muslim men of letters and secondly the cultivation and promotion of Urdu in Bengal. Muslims of Bengal should be bilingual. He urged, "unless we do something for the advancement of Urdu in Bengal, hinduised Bengali is bound to undermine the Islamic culture of Bengal."

The treatment "meted out to the Muslims by the authorities ruling in Calcutta Corporation and Calcutta Port Trust in my opinion insult the whole community of Islam in India." The Muslims will not take the challenge "lying down."

ABOUT HARIJANS.

Dealing with Dr. Ambedkar's movement for mass conversion, the Nawab remarked "it presents a great and golden opportunity for the Islamization of Harijans." He recalled the Aga Khan and Maulana Mahomed Ali's (Cocanada Congress address 1923) efforts in this respect.

Concluding, the Nawab reiterated the programme of work for Indian unity and National reconstruction adumbrated at the Delhi address.—A. P.

## Notices Galore On Lahore Leaders

### *SHAHIDGUNJ CONFERENCE BAN ECHO*

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

Notices have been served on Messrs. Syed Habib of Siasat, Mian Feroz Din Ahmed, Municipal Commissioner of Lahore, Malik Inayat Ullah, President of the Central Ittihad Milat, Hafiz Mirajuddin, Secretary Central Ittihad Milat, Haji Ghulam Jilan, President of the District Ittihad Milat, Agha Badar Buksh, Secretary, District Ittihad Milat, Moulana Sheikh Nawab Mishori and Yasoof Hassan, Secretaries of the Reception Committee of the Ittihad Milat Conference ordering them not to arrange or convene or assist in any way whatsoever in the arrangement, convention or organization of the Conference to discuss the Shahidganj agitation within the limits of Lahore District.

It will be recalled that an order under section 144 banning the Conference had already been promulgated by the District Magistrate.—United Press.

### *KIRPANS SEIZED*

#### *Progress Of Lahore Satyagraha*

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

Jathedar Suchasingh and two other Sikhs, Tarasingh and Keharsingh, the General Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of the Akali Jatha Shaikhupur District, respectively, while proceeding to Lahore from Amritsar to join the Morcha Jatha were stopped by police near Shalimar garden this afternoon and after seizing their Kirpans they were let off.

Information has been received here that a Jatha of 25 Sikhs led by Mr. Tarasingh which left Amritsar on foot on Jan. 1, is likely to enter Lahore District limits this afternoon.—A. P.

The Karachi Corporation is instituting a case of alleged encroachment upon Municipal land against the mosque authorities at Napier Road.—United Press.

### *SIX ILLICIT DISTILLERIES DISCOVERED*

#### *Excise Raid Leads To Arrest Of Alleged Owners*

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

Acting on information Khan Abdul Ghani, Excise Inspector, organised a raiding party and raided Sirhali Kalan village in the jurisdiction of Lallani Police Station, some miles away from Lahore, where he found 6 illicit distilleries and seized a large quantity of liquor and lahan.

Six men, who were alleged owners of the distilleries were arrested.—United Press.

### *Sikh Leaders Released*

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

Sardar Dula Singh and Sardar Bhuja Singh who were arrested at Amritsar two months ago under the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act, have been released from Lahore Fort.—United Press.

### *REGULATION 3 QUITE ALIVE!*

LAHORE, January 4.

Channan Singh, who after his release was interned in his village in Montgamery District, has been arrested under Regulation III of 1818 and kept in Central Jail, Lahore.— United Press.

### *Alleged Counterfeitors Arrested*

LAHORE, January 4.

The local police raided a house on Lytton Road and seized a large number of counterfeit coins including 36 two anna pieces, 8 four anna bits, 49 annas and 39 pice.

Mohammed Khan and Syed Khan, alleged manufacturers of coins, were arrested.—United Press.

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